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31 December 1985

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NEIGHBORING NATIONS' DEPENDENCE ON RSA RAIL SYSTEM NOTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 19

[Article by Kevin Mayhew: "On the Slow Train to Lubumbashi"]

[Text] Insight: The Talk and the Realities of Sanctions

It was President Paul Kruger who, in trying to reduce British influence in the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), ordered construction of a railway line from the Transvaal to Delagoa Bay in Mozambique and thus laid the foundation for South Africa's most important weapon against the sanctions call--its railway links.

Today cross-border links have been forged and lines laid to create a complex network of Southern African interdependence.

If pressured to retaliate against sanctions the Government could halt the movement of traffic to and from its neighbours on the extensive lines now serving Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, Swaziland, Malawi, Lesotho and even Tanzania, where SAR rolling stock has been spotted in Dar es Salaam. Such a move has prompted grim predictions, both in Southern Africa and abroad, of an economic collapse in the region.

Sunday Star reporter Kevin Mayhew followed the northern route through countries hostile to South Africa at home and in the forums of the world to see the transport system north of the Limpopo River in action.

Here he tells of a 16-day trip on a South African passport to Lubumbashi and back following a South African railway truck destined for Sakanika in Zaire. It is a story of delays, near-arrest, bribery, visa problems, deception, smuggling--and fear.

A 3,000 km Trip that Proves the Power of SA's Rail System

The two steel lines 1,065 millimeters apart snake like arteries from a dry Krugersdorp to plug into Lubumbashi, nestling in verdant jungle in the heart of Africa.

The 3,000 km trip begins outside Johannesburg with its pulsating, modern industrial beat, pierces the night of the Botswana desert and continues through the volatile south of Zimbabwe.

Then it's on to the north, into depressed Zambia with its failed Copperbelt and collapsing economy, and finally to Lubumbashi in Zaire with its perfected system of corruption.

I took the long journey to the former Elizabethville in the former Congo to find out just how powerful the transport weapon in South Africa's hands is--and what the effect would be if it pulled the plug on its neighbours.

There are a legion of warnings that the collapse of the stable South African railway network, or its wilful use as a weapon to counter sanctions, would result in a collapse of the entire region, with nobody in a position to put it together again.

Surprisingly I found this dependence on South African acknowledged by commercial bosses, even in countries politically hostile.

The existence of these rail links and the extent of co-operation in the transport field is in direct contrast to the frosty political relations between South Africa and some of the neighbours the line feeds.

The northern line links the predominantly heavy mining economies of Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana with the ports of East London, Port Elizabeth and Durban and opens the way for them to earn foreign currency.

In the financial year March 1984 to March this year South African harbours handled 661,486 tons of imports to, and 1,277,594 tons of exports from, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

South Africa's rail network is one of the most complex in the Western world and, for a country of its size, disproportionately extensive.

SATS, in addition, provided an estimated R12 million to R20 million worth of services to its neighbours (including homelands) in various forms such as repairs to locomotives, supplies of railway material and technical training.

These neighbours prefer to use South Africa as an outlet because of its reliability and/or convenience.

South Africa's roads are also being used to transport imports and exports for these countries.

My trip began on a 34-truck train, including 12 fully loaded trucks that were uncoupled along the route in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

One truck loaded with explosives for the mines of Zaire was a bogey (four-axle) destined for Sakania on the Zairean border with Zambia.

From Sakania this truck headed into the uncertain jungle world of the former Belgian colony.

With its 900-ton load, train No 3014, drawn by three diesel units, was hauled towards the Botswana border.



MAYHEW'S JOURNEY ... the route from the Rand, through Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, with Zaire the final destination.

Jak de Beer was the guard on the train. He is a man who sees firsthand the magnitude of South Africa's involvement with the movement of goods to and from black Africa.

"It is about time somebody told how much we are doing. There is always criticism but here we handle so much stuff for them," says this father of two, who has done the route from his home town to Krugersdorp to Zeerust and back for 17 years.

The train passed through the Oom Schalk Lourens territory of the Groot Marico, past giant grain silos to Zeerust where the foreign trucks were uncoupled for further hauling to Mafikeng. From there Mr De Beer headed back home.

I then had to travel as a "tourist" on a normal passenger train.

The Zimbabwean authorities felt their government would not like their reliance on South Africa highlighted.

Zimbabwe National Railways (ZNR) has the contract to haul for Botswana as they do not yet have their own railway.

I decided to go to Bulawayo on the daily passenger train.

The single line through Botswana is in bad shape, with the Zimbabweans not concerned with expensive upkeep as the Botswanans want to take over in 1987.

There was a series of unscheduled stops and we arrived nearly three hours late in Bulawayo.

Crossing into Zimbabwe we saw the first sign of a military presence.

Guards in camouflage fatigues and armed with AK-47 rifles slung sloppily over their shoulders boarded the train at the border town of Plumtree to escort it through the volatile south of the country.

The number of SAR trucks lying at sidings we passed through was staggering.

"I remember this line during the bush war. We had to guard it as best we could but it kept getting hit by saboteurs," said former Rhodesian Railways employee, Hugie Edwards, a Yorkshireman, who was in the compartment next to mine.

I arrived in Zimbabwe on the day Pretoria hanged ANC member Benjamin Moloise.

The "racist Pretoria regime" dominated the news and the Commonwealth Conference in the Bahamas was expected to produce fireworks and widespread condemnation of South Africa as well as insistence on mandatory sanctions.

Like anywhere else there are two worlds involved in Africa--the political world and the economic one.

I was hearing the political one, but experiencing the business reality.

In the Zimbabwean daily, The Herald, I read total condemnation of the hanging of "Comrade Moloise". Mr Mugabe gave a guarded statement calling for sanctions in six months.

But tucked away at the bottom of Page Three was a report headlined "Sanctions will bring Zimbabwe to a halt".

John Mkushi, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, pointed out that 20 percent of Zimbabwe's trade was with South Africa and 85 percent of its trade went through South Africa.

In Bulawayo I spoke to Frans Liebenberg, who has coordinated the SATS' presence in its neighbouring countries for two years. He liaises with representatives of the different railways four times a year.

"We bend over backwards for them sometimes. There are thousands of trucks which have not been returned. They are rented out at a nominal rate. At the moment South Africa does not need them so being paid for them daily makes some sense.

"However if we suddenly needed them then we would demand they be returned," explained Mr Liebenberg.

Another problem when dealing with these countries is their eagerness to cry "destabilisation" if SATS makes any changes to the existing operation or prices.

From Bulawayo it was on to scenic Victoria Falls, where I had visa problems. This trip took nearly four months to set up and my multiple-entry visa into Zimbabwe had only three days to go before it expired.

At Victoria Falls it was extended and I was free to move.

I managed to get through the border into Zambia without too much ado--despite it being October 24, Zambia's annual 24 hours of euphoria, Independence Day.

There were banners draped over buildings and people dancing in the streets in small towns. Massive posters carried the face of President Kenneth Kaunda.

The local airwaves were dominated by coverage of speeches from politicians and dignitaries at the Independence Stadium in Lusaka.

However Zambia, at this important stage of its development, cannot boast economic independence from detested South Africa, which carries fifty percent of its imports and exports.

Their railway service is short of 11 locomotives, even after hiring nine locomotives from SATS, according to an article in the house journal of the Zambia Railways, Railnews.

The latest figures from SATS for rolling stock in Zambia are for September, when 2,080 trucks were in the country. Another 2,000 were recorded for its northern neighbour Zaire and no trucks from these countries were on South African lines.

There I found out that the Zaire bogey arrived in Vic Falls two days after me.

The train then goes through Lusaka and on to Ndola, now a depressed mining town with a high crime rate and rapidly deteriorating buildings.

I was warned against a crossing at Sakania because the border guards are both mean and avaricious.

It is said that Zaire is the perfectly corrupt economy. If you have money you can buy anything. And so it seemed to be.

I took a bus from Kitwe to the border.

It is a long hot trip, with people packed in with their chickens (dead and alive) and it was chaotic as the customs men stopped the bus for a routine documentation check.

Such checks, seemingly at random and more an opportunity for the customs men and soldiers to get their hands on a bit pf produce than anything else, were to become a prominent feature of the trip from here to Lubumbashi.

I crossed the border into Zaire at Chilalimbombwe, where a week earlier a civilian had been killed in a clash between border guards of the two countries.

It is a tense area where the authorities on both sides arrest residents of the other country on a tit-for-tat basis.

On the Zairean side, at Kusumbalesa, I was told by a uniformed customs man that my visa (written in French) expired 48 hours earlier. It was a battle to discuss the problem--he spoke no English and I no French.

However we had one common language: money.

Twenty Kwacha (R15) later I was on my way with a Belgian expatriate, Mischka Du Pont, in his four-wheel drive vehicle.

It was 90 km from the border to Lubumbashi. There were four roadblocks. Each one required a little money to change hands and the road was cleared.

Zaire is a country with regal women and handsome men.

They all have different headgear, rifles and fatigues. I was not certain if they were loyal to the same army and was not inclined to ask too many questions, given the weapons at their disposal.

However the women are always ready to take a stranger to their bosom for a sum. In the bars they approached without introduction and poured Simba beer with a smile.

I stayed in the Hotel du Globe. With no running water, but plenty of beer and local pop music (one of Zaire's major industries in the making of records), it made for a memorable night.

At the station the state of Zaire railways was immediately noticeable. I saw none of the 2,000 SATS trucks or nine locomotives which are drifting around that part of Africa, but I did see rows of battered wrecks.

I did not get much time to marvel at the wreckage before my interpreter and myself were in an office being accused of taking photographs of the station interior.

It was a close shave and after it had been sorted out (strangely enough without any money changing hands) I scuttled out of the place with its scowling guards, took my picture and decided to hitch-hike out as fast as I can.

My first lift was on the back of a bakkie where the true spirit of the informal sector of business in Zaire was evident.

Money changed hands at various points and we passed through the four road-blocks again.

Back at the border with Zambia I met a businessman headed for Kitwe. Jean Mwansa is an importer and exporter. He is to visit South Africa in January for the first time. His goods come in through Johannesburg and he exports through South Africa's ports so he wants to see how the markets operate in this country.

"South Africa offers the best deal for me as a businessman," he said.

At Kitwe Harry Chinkumbi, a buyer with the giant National Tobacco Company (NATCO), gave me a lift.

He is currently waiting to buy vehicles from South Africa when his company gets the foreign currency clearance.

Does he think Zambia can survive without South African rail routes?

"We did it when we shut off Rhodesia, I think we could, but it would be very difficult and we would need a lot of aid from outside," he says.

I pointed out that both Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan had told the frontline states not to crawl to them if South Africa was forced to use its transport weapon.

"That would be a problem, he concedes.

Back in Lusaka I begin preparations for my return trip--by road through Botswana with the truckers.

/9274

CSO: 3400/599

DEVELOPMENT OF RICE GROWING PROJECTS REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] Rice: A Question of Growing It. Throughout West Africa rice has become a staple food, especially in towns. About 5 m tonnes is eaten annually in the region. Of that, 3m tonnes at most is locally-produced. The rest comes mostly from the Far East and the United States, whose PL480 food aid during the past decade has included huge quantities of rice. In the 1960s rice imports to the region increased annually by 5%; in the 1970s they grew annually by 12%. In countries like Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, which quickly developed a taste for rice, per capita consumption in 1960 was about 26kg annually. Today it is 100 kg. With few exceptions, West African countries do not now have the foreign exchange to import enough rice to satisfy demand. Either people will have to eat traditional foods (the drought-resistant cereals like sorghum and millet, and cassava and maize) or local rice production will have to soar.

Nigerian head of state Maj.-Gen. Ibrahim Babangida announced recently a ban on further rice imports. Within hours there was a massive run on remaining rice stocks in the country. Traders doubled, then trebled their prices. The National Supply Company in Lagos was besieged by anxious buyers. The hysteria is hardly surprising: in the early 1980s, under the aegis of the famed Umaru Dikko, Nigeria was importing about 1m tonnes of rice a year. Sierra Leone's incoming president, Maj-Gen. Joseph Momoh, also has threatened to ban imports once he officially assumed power later this month.

Certainly there is now a huge opportunity for potential local rice-growers. Only 45% of consumption is locally produced, partly because of drought, but largely because of low government-controlled prices, corrupt, inefficient marketing boards and lack of resources for fertiliser. The latter is essential for high-yielding rice strains.

The West African Rice Development Association, set up by 11 West African countries in 1970 with the aim of making the region self-sufficient, has come to almost nothing. The member governments (now 16) usually pay their financial contribution late, if at all, and anyhow the association's advice is habitually ignored by governments whose senior ministers are sometimes more interested in taking a percentage from rice imports.

Though large-scale irrigation projects cost a lot to build and maintain, thus making irrigated rice extremely expensive, a few large projects are on the drawing board. In Sierra Leone, for example, the Chinese state company Agricon, says it could establish an 8,000-acre scheme fed by two dams. It would employ 16,000 locals and produce hopefully 50,000 tonnes of rice. (Jamil Said Mohammed, the local tycoon, is involved in the scheme).

The best, if only, example of a large-scale irrigated rice project is in Gambia at Jahaly Paachaar, an area of traditional rice-growing. The 1,500-hectare scheme produced its first crop in May 1984. To the astonishment of even the expert Dutch advisory team from Euroconsult, the yield averaged seven tonnes per hectare--more than almost anywhere else in the world. Various plans are now afoot to establish a number of other rice projects, so that ultimately 30,000 hectares would be under irrigation. The first step, a barrage across the river Gambia at Balinghor, would both prevent salinity creeping up the river during droughts and enable much better use of the fresh water coming down stream.

However, the Gambian project at Jahaly-Pachaar has two vital ingredients which might not always be available elsewhere in the region: foreign exchange to buy fertiliser (the IR34-450/1 rice from the Philippines and the BG90-2 from Sri Lanka must have a lot of it), and expertise (partly expatriate) to run the project.

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CSO: 3400/593

REFUGEES RETURN FROM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Oct 85 p 6

[Article: "Massive Return of Refugees from Central African Republic"]

[Text] Over 10,000 of our compatriots who had taken refuge in the Central African Republic, fleeing the famine and instability fostered by the Tripoli regime in the southern part of our country, have returned to Chad in the past few weeks, the AFP [FRENCH PRESS AGENCY] correspondent in Bangui reported, quoting sources at the UN High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (HCR). About 25,000 Chadians from these areas settled along the Chad-Central African border where they received help from the HCR.

The return of these populations is due to the progressive normalization taking place in the region. National reconciliation, a recurring theme in the President of the Republic's domestic policy, is now bearing fruit. Witness the agreement recently signed at Sarh by the government and Sargent Tokinon's Central Defense Council/Mobile Intervention Forces, the largest armed group of rebels in the South. The government has also undertaken large food distributions in the area that was affected last year by an unprecedented drought. For the time being, those who return are Chadians who had settled in the middle regions of the Sido River but "nearly all refugees want to go back home," an HCR official assured.

Indeed, various sources underline the precariousness of life in refugee camps. Children malnutrition is a real problem; some 100 children are assisted every day in nutritional centers, and 22 died of malnutrition last September.

According to Mr Calle Norena, HCR official in Bangui, we can look forward to the future with optimism: "I believe," he told the AFP, "that many of these people will go back home. By the end of the year, 75 percent of the refugees could be repatriated, and that proportion would reach 100 percent in the border area." (CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY).

9294

CSO: 3419/101

ICFTU AID TO VILLAGES REPORTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Nov 85 p 4

[Article: "ICFTU Gifts to Village Organizations"]

[Text] At a ceremony that took place last weekend at the Labor Exchange, aid from the International Confederation of Free Trade-Unions (ICFTU) was presented to the truck-farming groups of Annaback, Gargar, Madba and Klessem. The gifts were presented by Mr Bertrand Begiu, the ICFTU representative, in the presence of representatives of the Chadian Labor-Union Confederation (CST) and several Chadian personalities, including the Chari-Baguirmi assistant prefect and the Ndjamena rural subprefect. This aid was given in answer to a CST call to remedy the problems caused by the drought and help the victims of these natural disasters. It is with this in mind that the ICFTU answered positively the call of its Chadian sister confederation.

The first gesture was made in favor of truck-farming groups in 4 villages, which received 3 motor-pumps and 8 barrels of fuel and oil worth 5.5 million CFA francs. Note that this is not the first aid received from the ICFTU, which has already helped the CST and the needy on several occasions. Thus, already in 1983, it gave five trucks to the CST to bring food to areas affected by the drought. Faced with a situation of such extent, labor unions are far from being done with their work, and other projects will be completed in several stages during months to come: delivery of eight more motor-pumps to the four truck-farming groups, agricultural equipment, seeds and food for a six-month period; construction of water-storage basins and irrigation channels. In the same order of ideas, four clinics will be built and will receive the required equipment and medicines, and schools will be created in villages that still lack them. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$400,000. Completion of these projects is subject to two conditions: first, they must be approved by the competent authorities, and the second condition has to do with the responsible manner in which the various organizations will have to manage the aid already received. (CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY).

9294

CSD: 3419/101

CAR INFORMATION MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 7 Nov 85 pp 2-3

[Article: "The Visit to Chad of the Central African Minister of Information Ended Yesterday"]

[Text] Mr Joachim Da Silva Nzingue, Central African minister of information, arts, culture and mass organizations, left Ndjamena yesterday morning after five days of fruitful conversations with Chadian authorities. The Central African envoy, who brought a message from the Central African chief of state, Gen Andre Kolingba, to his brother, President El Hadj Hissein Habre, had an audience with the chief of state on Monday. Cooperation between the two countries was a major item on their agenda. The Central African minister of information, accompanied by Mr Assileck Halata, minister of post and telecommunications, acting for the minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of information, took part in a working session with officials from the Ministry of Information.

During the last but one day of his visit, the Central African minister of information visited the headquarters of the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY and the Chadian National Radio-Broadcasting Company. Yesterday morning, Joachim Da Silva Nzingue went to the headquarters of the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution], where he attended a working meeting with members of the UNIR Central Committee. According to Assileck Halata, the Central African minister had the structures and operation of our great movement, the UNIR, explained to him. He became fully familiar with the activities of this mass movement and was given a comprehensive documentation on our uniting movement by political officials. The participants at the working session were the UNIR assistant executive secretary, Messrs Sidi Sougoumi, Kassire Koumakoye, finance commissioner, Adoum Moussa Seif, assistant commissioner to foreign relations, and Assileck Halata, minister of post and telecommunications, acting for the minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of information.

Before leaving Ndjamena, the Central African minister, who was accompanied by the acting minister of information, Assileck Halata, and by Adoum Moussa Seif, minister of economy and commerce, confided his impressions to the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY.

"They are very good," the Central African envoy said. "I came to a brother country and the welcome I was given by Chadian officials undeniably proves it. I have lived in Chad for five days and I realize that the Chadians, led by His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, are united from north to south, from east to west, and the officials I met have shown to me that they are patriots, they have a sense of what the State is about, and follow a policy of national reconciliation."

"On both sides," Joachim Da Silva went on, "we have bases for cooperation; we have prepared the ground as far as my department is concerned, and we are going to implement it immediately." Asked about the concrete results of contacts made with Chadian authorities, Joachim Da Silva indicated "that it was agreed with high officials of the Ministry of Information that it would be possible to obtain from Chad parts for a 100-kW transmitter; it was also agreed that we would exchange news bulletins fairly rapidly and regularly; and, finally, with the telex system we agreed to exchange information from reliable sources, friendly sources, information that will be genuinely Central African and Chadian." The possibility of an exchange of programs by the radio-broadcasting companies of the two countries was also considered, as well as the organization of symposiums, technical seminars with media officials, and "making study tours within our countries rather than abroad as we usually do." "We are doomed to live together, to understand each other at subregion level," the Central African minister of information pointed out.

To the last question on south-south cooperation, the special envoy of President Andre Kolingba answered that one example of better subregional cooperation is the one currently taking place within the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC]. The UDEAC is evolving, and this reflects our leaders' determination to cooperate. The UDEAC is over 20 years old and has had successes and failures; it is truly operational. To this should be added the Community of Central African States (CEAC) which gathers brothers in the subregions with a broader zone: French, Portuguese and English speaking. (CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY).

9294

CSO: 3419/103

BAHR AZOUM DAM REPAIRED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 25 Oct 85 pp 6-7

[Article from correspondent in Am-Timan, Carmel Rodjibaye: "Salamat: Dam on the Bahr Azoum River"]

[Text] Repair of the Bahr Azoum dam started on 21 October. The project is managed by local representatives of the International Action Against Hunger (AICF) and the German Action for Agriculture (AAA).

The importance of the dam is recognized beyond any doubt, and Salamat administrative and political authorities decided to show their interest by coming to the site. The dam construction is part of the so-called "Bar Azoum Operation."

When completed, the dam will retain a large amount of water over a distance of about 50 km, from Am-Timan to Alk-Kouk. Ten thousand bags filled with earth will be used to make a pyramid-shaped gravity dam 6.5 m at the base, 3.5 m at the top, 2 m high and 60 m long. The bags are piled up, and reinforced by wooden stakes on each side as work progresses. A spillway will be provided at one end to prevent the dam from being destroyed should the water level rise too suddenly.

The work is done by teams of 30 supervised by site foremen, and according to the formula "Food for Work." The dam, which is built along the Am-Timan-Haraze-Mangueigne road, will make it possible to use the road, which is now closed until the water level falls.

But the main objective of the dam, when the rains stop suddenly and the crops are endangered, will be to enable the population to grow food crops along the reservoir. It will provide water for the cattle, so that cohabitation between sedentary and nomad populations of the region, who often quarrel around the rare wells during the dry season, will be less difficult; and it may even encourage the nomads, who are always looking for water, to settle down. The population will also have to fish longer, and reforestation along Bahr Azoum is also a possibility. As far as the environment is concerned, construction of the water-retaining dam, experts say, will increase the volume of underground water.

In short, people in Am-Timan do not feel that the Salamat will be out of the rut before the dam is built, but that will no doubt be one more factor in the effective climate-control campaign that will be led along the Bahr Azoum River to make life more pleasant for the 167,000 people of the prefecture. And it is with much eagerness that the dam is being built. (CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY).

9294

CSO: 3419/101

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, SUCCESSION EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 3 Nov 85 pp 7-8

[Text] It is increasingly likely that 74-year-old President Hassan Couled Aptidon will step down before May 1987, when his six-year term of office officially ends. His health is shaky--in July he went to France for treatment--and he now spends much of his time at Arta, outside the capital. The sole political party, Le Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progres (RPP), is badly in need of more internal democracy, and the government bureaucracy barely functions. The president, who has a monopoly of executive power, takes even the smallest of decisions. And only he can intervene when there is disagreement between ministers. This extreme centralisation of power, which leaves the prime minister, Barkad Gourad Hamadou, in an almost nominal position, is the root cause of the bureaucracy's inertia.

There are three notable presidential candidates:

--Moumin Fahdon, minister of foreign affairs and secretary-general of the RPP. He is well-known internationally and has the backing of a number of influential Arab and French financiers.

--Mrs Ismael Guedi, the president's cabinet director. She is privy to all decisions, and is thus very powerful.

--Aden Robleh Awaleh, the former minister of commerce, transport and tourism. A charismatic figure, his leading role in the war of independence makes him extremely popular. At present he is third vice-president of the RPP politburo. In the mould of the French socialist politician M. Rocard, he is regarded as a critic of the party. He defends in particular the idea of developing Djibouti into a mini Switzerland to serve the region.

Significantly Guedi and Robleh, under the aegis of minister of interior Youssouf Ali Chiridon, appear to have joined forces, leaving the foreign minister by himself. There are one or two less noteworthy presidential candidates, such as Ismael Omar Gelle, the president's chef du cabinet--a title not to be confused with cabinet director (Guedi). The succession is still very much in the primary stage. (Various external influences are also at work, not least because of the financial influence of Saudi Arabia and Libya, and of course France, which remains by far the most important foreign connection in practically all fields).

So far all the potential presidential candidates are of Isa ethnicity, like Hassan Gouled himself. The Afars, whose most senior representative is the prime minister, want to ensure they keep at least this post, and accordingly they will support the presidential candidate who promises most convincingly to increase the prime minister's powers. Aden Robleh is certainly not hostile to the idea of an influential prime minister.

Economically Djibouti has not lived up to expectations--despite its liberal investment code, a lot of international assistance and a monetary system which fixes the exchange rate to the dollar. The presidential succession issue has further damaged confidence. Unemployment among the 18 to 30-year-olds appears to be as high as 80%, and every year the secondary schools turn out another 1,000 students who stand almost no chance of finding work. Student unrest last April prompted a demonstration outside parliament.

A major cause for the above crisis is the impractical educational syllabus. It neither produces technicians, specialised workers nor linguists. Because of its geographical position, Djiboutiens need French, English and Arabic. At one stage a number of American and Swiss banks were looking at the possibility of establishing regional offices in Djibouti. But they were put off by the bureaucracy's slowness and the absence of a clear economic plan.

Financial support by OPEC, which last year contributed only \$1m to Djibouti, has waned in parallel to OPEC's declining oil revenues. Some important projects have even been put on ice as a result of donors reducing their financial pledges. The geothermal energy project in Hanle and Gaggade regions in the south, for example, which has \$16.5m of international and earmarked for it, is at least two years behind schedule.

/9274

CSO: 3400/599

KENYA

BRIEFS

AMOCO OIL PROSPECTS--The president of the United States AMOCO oil company, Henry Boswell, had a meeting on October 5 with Kenyan president Daniel Arap Moi to discuss current oil prospecting operations in the country. AMOCO is reported to be very optimistic over the chances of discovering oil reserves in Kenya after analysis of the initial survey results. The company is committed to spending almost 700 million Kenyan shillings (some 43 million dollars) on looking for oil in the three blocks allocated to it since November 1984. Block 10, covering 84,503 square kilometres in the north of the country, is highly promising as its geological structure is identical to that of fields already discovered in southern Sudan by the Chevron company. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 8] /9317

FRG PLANES BOUGHT--Kenya Airways has ordered two Airbus airliners of the A310-300 series, to become the first African airline to use the latest version of this European-manufactured transport, the West German partner in the Airbus consortium announced in Frankfurt on October 8. The first aircraft will be delivered next May and the second the following September. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 8] /9317

AID FROM ABU DHABI--Kenya signed an agreement on September 28 with the Abu Dhabi fund for Arab economic development for financing to the tune of 59 million dollars, the building of a road from Kabarnet to Tambach in Rift Valley province. The construction of this route will enable the region to be opened up for tourism. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 5 Oct 85 p 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/508

AMNESTY BILL SPLIT ASSEMBLY

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 16 Nov 85 p 5

[Text]

Madagascar's national assembly approved after a long and noisy debate on November 6 a bill granting an amnesty for "minor delinquents". The measure does not apply to serious infractions like insulting the head of state, prejudicing national security, embezzling funds while in public office, etc. Those concerned will have to submit a request for pardon to the president, who will make his decision known by decree.

The debate sparked off by this amnesty bill split the members of the assembly into two distinct camps: on one side were the unconditional supporters of President Didier RATSIRAKA, who were in favour of the measure, and on the other were those afflicted by doubts in the face of a persistent worsening of the public security situation. A considerable number of deputies strongly opposed the bill on the grounds that it would release numerous offenders back into society at a time when cases of mugging, cattle-rustling and murder are increasing throughout the country. The bill was only finally passed by a small majority.

I.O.N.- The assembly had already revealed its internal conflicts during the vote on the investment code (see I.O.N. N°185) and on the budget (in particular that for agriculture). Furthermore, the speaker of the assembly, Lucien X.M. ANDRIANAHARAJINKA, number two in the regime, has twice in the last few weeks shown his annoyance with the executive: the first time was at Fianarantsoa, when in President RATSIRAKA's presence he implied that the latter was trying to remove the Betsileo ethnic group from positions of power; the second was at the opening of the current parliamentary session, when he demanded that the government explain itself better with regard to the problems confronting the country. It is true that the president has been trying for some time to replace Mr ANDRANAHARAJINKA, himself a Betsileo, at the head of the assembly by the Reverend ZAKARIAS, a former ambassador to Moscow, who comes from the same Tamatave region as Mr. RATSIRAKA.

/8309

CSO: 3400/584

RESIDENTS IN ZIMBABWE FORM ORGANIZATION TO HELP HOMELAND

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 85 p 9

[Text]

MOZAMBICANS resident in Zimbabwe have formed an organisation to help improve the living standards and health of their kith and kin in their homeland.

The Mozambique Development Society aims to start farming co-operatives near the border with Zimbabwe on the Mozambican side to provide jobs and a source of income for destitute Mozambicans, said the chairman of the society, Cde Philinus Philli.

He said that the successful operation of these co-operatives would help stem the tide of Mozambicans flooding into Zimbabwe looking for work, mostly in agriculture.

"We decided to start the society to give security to destitute Mozambicans who wander about aimlessly not knowing where they will even sleep day after day," said Cde Philli.

Although the Mozambique Development Society was started barely a month ago, it already has a membership of nearly 2000 and is growing daily.

"We went to farms around Zimbabwe recruiting members and we found that the response

was tremendous. Mozambicans in Zimbabwe are really serious about improving the plight of the people in their country," he said.

"Our perception is that people of Mozambique should try to help themselves by developing their country economically and working in jobs that create wealth," said Cde Philli.

He said that the society strongly condemned the destabilising tactics of the MNR which disrupted the Mozambican people from putting maximum input into their work and the development of their country.

"The society is grateful to the Zimbabwean Government for harbouring Mozambican displaced people and in its attempts to crush the MNR."

/8309

CSO: 3400/584

BRIEFS

ENCOURAGING OIL SIGNS--Maputo--Mozambique is searching for oil to boost its economy. Seismic testing for oil conducted by an Exxon/Shell joint venture in northern Mozambique has been completed and the first exploratory well is to be drilled early next year. The director of ENH, the State oil company, Mr Mario Marques, said the two companies had found two possible drilling locations in their 2,000 square kilometre search area in the Rovuma River basin, onshore in Cabo Delgado Province in the extreme north of the country. Mozambique is believed to possess commercially exploitable qualities of crude oil, although Mr Marques cautioned that no discovery had yet been made and that production could not be expected to begin before the early 1990s. It was hoped the country could become a modest exporter of crude to boost flagging receipts from traditional exports like cashew nuts and service income from its ports and railways. Amoco Corporation, which has just completed a detailed seismic survey of two offshore blocks in the Zambezi delta area of central Mozambique, is also expected to drill its first well next year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 15 Nov 85 p 19] /8309

CSO: 3400/584

HIEMSTRA PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTS COUNCIL CHAIRMANSHIP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Hiemstra for Namibia?"]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — A former South African Judge, Mr Victor Hiemstra, has provisionally accepted nomination as chairman of Namibia's Constitutional Council.

Mr Hiemstra, who was Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana before retiring last year, set down a number of conditions in his letter of acceptance to the government in Windhoek.

The Cabinet of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) administration is to consider these conditions today before confirming the appointment.

Mr Hiemstra was nominated for the post because the previous incumbent, Mr Pieter van der Byl, resigned after an acrimonious battle developed in the Cabinet over his appointment.

The tussle, which at times threatened to shatter the fragile unity of the five-month-old government, cost Namibian taxpayers more than R500 000 in legal fees, and in a "golden handshake" payout of R180 000 to Mr van der Byl.

The fight also delayed the sitting of the Constitutional Council, which is due to sit down and thrash out a constitution for the territory within the next two years.

/12851

CSO: 3400/586

RACE DISCRIMINATION SAID TO THRIVE IN NATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 85 p 12

[Article by Brendan Seery, Star's Africa News Service: "Race Discrimination Still Thrives in Namibia"]

[Text] It is ten years since Namibia started taking down the outward and visible signs of apartheid such as these seen in the montage [Photo not included]. But in practice what effect has it really had on race discrimination in the country? To judge by the attitude of some hardliners the answer would seem to be, very little.

A decade ago, workmen in Windhoek were busy removing the "Net blankes" and "Net nie-blankes" signs from public buildings.

Owambos, Hereros and coloured people were permitted to drink in the same bars as Afrikaners and Scotsmen. In dimly-lit, noisy discos, black and brown girls shuffled to the beat in the arms of white men.

South Africans watched the new developments in "South West" from afar, wondering if they were a portent of the future in their own country. Depending on your point of view, the new situation was either the beginning of the end of the white man, or the opening of doors to a new era of freedom and racial co-operation.

Ten years down Namibia's rocky, twisted political path, however, very little further has changed and discrimination on the grounds of race remains the dominant feature in this South African-administered territory.

Laws enacted in the late 1970s now make it possible for all races to buy property in the former whites-only suburbs of Windhoek and other centres. It is also now an offence, punishable by a stiff fine, to discriminate against anyone on the grounds of skin colour.

In reality, having a dark skin means abuse at the worst or second-class treatment at best for the majority of Namibia's citizens. Even those holding high office in the new Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government are not immune.

Deputy ministers McHarry Booyesen and Dr Lukas de Vries recently found out that white racial attitudes die hard in some rural areas of the country. Visiting Okahanja — about 70 km north of Windhoek — on official business, the two men walked into a restaurant for a meal and were taken to a table well away from the other, white, patrons. They left in disgust and went to a second restaurant, where they were told to sit outside.

When they asked the owner why they could not sit inside, they were sharply told: "You eat outside."

The new administration's Minister of Transport, Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, often recalls the time he was threatened with a firearm when he refused to be served, like the others of his race, from a side window of a restaurant.

Coloured and black members of the Government have found, when they are travelling on official business, that hotels in rural "dorps" are often "booked up" when they ask about accommodation. White col-

leagues who inquire at the same time, however, are told there is plenty of room.

Justice Minister Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi was heard to complain loudly recently that he had been stopped and exhaustively questioned by a white policeman at a roadblock while a white motorist was allowed to pass unhindered.

Earlier this year, in the National Assembly in Windhoek, a Labour Party member, Pastor Dan Strydom, said the treatment meted out to non-whites at camps and tourist facilities run by the Department of Nature Conservation was sometimes "inhuman, scandalous and barbaric".

Pastor Strydom added: "The whites must be told they were hurting us when we are handled like this."

The five-month-old MPC Government, which is anxious to shed its image of being a South African "set up" has promised to enforce vigorously the laws on racial discrimination. Shopkeepers and restaurateurs who practice discrimination have also been warned that they face losing their licences.

However, so far there have been no prosecutions under the act, and non-whites seem disinclined to put the new Government's willpower to the test.

Many whites remain the racists they were ten years ago. Despite all the high-minded talk in the national assembly by the politicians of reconciliation and improving "human relationships", derogatory forms of address such as "klonkie" and "kafir" are still commonplace when whites speak to their countrymen.

It has been reported that white Government officials have referred scathingly on occasions to "daal kaffer ministers" of the new administration. The Windhoek Observer newspaper also reported the incident where a judge of the Supreme Court allegedly referred to an accused as a "jong klonkie".

And the country's solid foundations of apartheid remain unshaken. South African Government proclamation AG 8, which divides up the land among various "ethnic authorities", has ensured that the whites keep their schools, their clubs, their health facilities.

And it appears that it will be a long time before AG 8 is seriously challenged or shaken.

Slowly, though, the MPC Government is moving to tackle the problem.

Earlier this month they managed, after some heated debate, to chip another piece from the apartheid monolith when all public libraries were thrown open to all races.

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CSO: 3400/586

EX-DE BEERS EMPLOYEE TELLS OF PLAN TO STRIP NATION OF DIAMONDS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 85 p 13

[Article: "Plan to Strip Namibia of Diamonds Alleged"]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — A former employee of the De Beers Namibian subsidiary, Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), is threatening to expose what he calls a deliberate "scorched-earth" policy which would leave an independent Namibia stripped of much of its diamond wealth.

Mr Gordon Brown — formerly technical assistant to the general manager at CDM's Oranjemund mine — claims the diamond-mining company is extracting as many diamonds as it can before the territory becomes independent under a black government.

Mr Brown (38) told The Star's Africa News Service from his home in the Cape yesterday that he had proof to back his allegations.

He said he had decided to make public the fact purely from a moral standpoint. He said he believed that the rate of exploitation at the Oranjemund mine was so great that the workings might be exhausted or reduced to a sub-economic level within an extremely short time.

'LAYERS OF SECRECY'

In an advertisement placed in a Windhoek newspaper, Mr Brown said the report would lift "the layers of secrecy that have hidden the activities of the diamond-mining companies from public scrutiny for so long".

The public relations manager for CDM, Mr Clive Cowley,

said the company had no comment to make about Mr Brown's allegations. He said, however, that Mr Brown could not be considered to be a mining expert.

Mr Brown gave evidence to the Thirion Commission of Inquiry, which was appointed to probe alleged government corruption and maladministration, and which investigated the diamond-industry in particular.

CDM refused to give evidence to the commission, arguing that Mr Justice P W Thirion was exceeding his terms of reference in probing CDM's operations.

The company also said that it was concerned that the publication of sensitive information concerning marketing and production might damage both it and the entire Namibian mining industry.

Experts testified to the commission that Namibia may have lost revenue on gems worth R1 000 million exported from the territory during the late 70s and early 80s.

Mr Brown said that he had, during his 15 years with CDM, become aware of the exploitation, but that his comments about it were ignored by management. When he began to help publicise the state of affairs, he was transferred to Kimberley, and later left the company, he claimed.

He said he had been warned that CDM would take legal action against him if he did not "keep my mouth shut".

RECENT CABINET RESHUFFLE ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] In Adversity

The cabinet reshuffle at the end of September reflected President Seyni Kountche's worries about the deteriorating economy, the continued threat of Libyan-backed insurgency in the north of the country, and growing domestic pressure for a return to civilian rule. The Conseil National de Developpement (CND), the body which is supposed to spawn the "authentic" African institutions needed to provide a framework for eventual civilian government (AC Vol 24 No 8), has been reinforced, and the army has been brought more into decisionmaking.

Lt-Col. Toumba Boubacar, leader of the army's technocrats (and a Djerna like the president), is the new minister of the civil service and labour--a very sensitive portfolio because of the need to trim the bureaucracy, not least to satisfy the IMF. Previously he acquired a non-nonsense reputation when he oversaw the rationalising of parastatals. A former deputy army commander was appointed minister of youth and sports--a post no less delicate because of the large number of unemployed youth and the pressure they exert to speed up the return to civilian rule. He helped put down the 1983 coup attempt by the president's marabout, Lt. Amadou Oumarou, who now lives in exile in Belgium.

Another important aspect of the reshuffle was the inclusion in government of more Touregs, the largely nomadic people who account for about 10% of Niger's 6m population. For years they have been in the cold politically. Accordingly many of them were greatly influenced by Col. Moammar Gadaffi's call for rebellion against Kountche's government. In May a Libyan-trained Toureg commando unit attacked the north oasis town of Tchén-Tabaraden (AC Vol 26 No 15).

The Toureg prime minister, Hamid Algabid, had thus kept his post. And Allele Habidou's agriculture portfolio was raised to the rank of full ministry. But the most spectacular move was the appointment of Khamed Abdoulaye, a Toureg from Tchén-Tabaraden, as minister of the interior. Special attention is also being given to the financial needs of Toureg businessmen; and scholarships for Toureg students wanting higher education are now less rare.

A notable new face in the cabinet is the 35-year-old minister of foreign affairs and co-operation, Mahamane Sani Bako, who impressed Kountche while he was his chef du cabinet--a post now filled by another young lion, Hama Hamadou. (Bako's predecessor, Ide Oumarou, is now OAU secretary-general). Other new-boys of the same technocratic generation include Maina Moussa Boukar, minister of parastatals, and Amadou Madougou, state secretary for education. The 40-55-year-old technocrats have also gained influence, particularly the minister of finance, Boukary Adji, who is in good stead with the IMF. Almoustapha Soumalia, minister of planning, is similarly favoured. Moumouni Yacouba, minister of public works, and Amadou Nouhou, minister of commerce and industry, are also considered to be on the political rise.

Kountche has retained a loyal core of the old guard: Daouda Diallo, minister of information, Sani Koutabi (a former member of the left-wing Sawaba movement), minister of mines, and Amadou Fiti Maiga, minister-delegate of the interior. A small circle of eminences grises is still relied on to perform the more delicate domestic and international tasks. The president's brother, Ahmadou Kountche, who is head of the Union Regionale des Cooperatives, pulls strings with local chiefs--a role also performed by the first lady, Madame Mintou. Personal presidential business in Africa is often conducted by Dr. Ibrahim Alfa, a Peuhl. On the security side, Col. Ali Saibou, the army commander looks after army affairs, Commander Salif Tenko (Hausa), head of the Gendarmerie Nationale and a presidential confidant, does the same in the police, and Kountche himself heads the secret service, La Coordination Generale.

The most important military matter is the defence of the north against further Libyan-supported attacks. The French are helping to reinforce the northern defences. American satellite monitoring of Libya presumably provides useful intelligence at times. Algeria also now keeps a closer eye on the 50,000-strong Toureg population in southern Algeria. Col. Saibou has taken personal charge of military affairs in the north.

This year's almost normal rains saved the rural economy from catastrophe. But the government's exchequer fares badly so long as uranium prices are low. There is no alternative to IMF conditions, which directly and indirectly entail the liquidating of four parastatals, the privatising of 10 others, the cutting of subsidies on basic foodstuffs and services, the lifting of price controls and liberalisation of the cereals market. Unrest among students (half the population is aged under 21) and the poor quarters of Niamey is a foregone conclusion.

/9274

CSO: 3400/599

ETHIOPIAN-BACKED OPPOSITION IN DISARRAY

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 13 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] Opposition Bust-up.

The Ethiopian government has finally lost patience with the divisions in the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS). On 1 October the founder and chairman of the DFSS, Col. Abdullahi Yusuf, was detained by Ethiopian security a few hours after four of his closest supporters, including two of his bodyguards, were shot and killed by Ethiopian security at the Karamarda Hotel in Dire Dawa. Col. Abdullahi is now being held in Addis Ababa. Half a dozen other leading DFSS members were also detained, including Col. Abdullahi's personal adviser, Abdullahi Mohammed Hassan; the DFSS military commander, Mohammed Warsami 'Hore'; the operations officer, Col. Abdulkarim Sheikh Doon; and the commander and deputy commander of DFSS forces at Balambale, the enclave inside Somalia captured for the DFSS by Ethiopian forces in July 1982.

The latest trouble follows months of attempts (AC Vol 26 No 14) to oust Col. Abdullahi. It resulted in the deaths of two central committee members in October last year; the breakaway of others to form a new group in Aden, the Somali Popular Liberation Front; and the return of hundreds of others to Somalia under an amnesty. Under heavy pressure at a central committee meeting last August, Col. Abdullahi agreed, most unwillingly, to allow investigations of DFSS finances and strategy, and to have them made public at the next congress, due in a month or so. However, we understand he also planned to pre-empt any criticism that might have surfaced by arresting his opponents first, before the congress met. But with Ethiopia finally convinced that Col. Abdullahi was not prepared to join with the other main opposition movement, the Somali National Movement (SNM), his opponents were able to get Ethiopian permission to strike first.

As soon as Col. Abdullahi was detained, about seven members of the DFSS central committee met to choose an acting chairman until a congress can be held, probably in December, though there are already moves to postpone it for another year. At least two candidates who attended the meeting turned down the job before it was offered to Mohammed Abshir, a DFSS member from Nairobi who was not on the central committee. We understand a Libyan representative was present at this meeting, even though earlier this year Libya

stopped its financial support for the DFSS, despite a visit to Tripoli by Col. Abdullahi. Mohammed Abshir accepted the offer and flew to Ethiopia, to be confirmed at another central committee meeting, this time of 20 members in Dire Dawa on 21 October and in the presence, it appears, of the permanent secretary of the Ethiopian ministry of public and state security, Moges Habte Mariam, and the Ethiopian security liaison officer with the DFSS, Col. Miskine.

The appointment of Mohammed Abshir will not end the DFSS' problems. Several members of the central committee, including the vice chairman, Omar Sterline, in Nairobi, have made it clear they will not return to Addis Ababa for the time being. Others, in Ethiopia, have indicated their anger at Ethiopian interference in DFSS affairs (though they had no love for Col. Abdullahi). The new acting chairman also has yet to win backing from the 1,000 or so DFSS guerrillas still in the military camps near the border, or from the influential traditional Majerteen Sultan, Sheikh Isan Abdillahi Farah. (Both Abshir and the Sheikh come from the Rer Mahad, the same section of the Omar Mohamoud sub clan of the Majerteen who make up the bulk of the DFSS. Many of the actual guerrilla fighters come from another section of the Omar Mohammoud, the Rer Khalaf.) Most important perhaps, Abshir has yet to prove to the Ethiopians that he will be more malleable or any more prepared for unity with the SNM, one of the main Ethiopian requirements for supporting any future DFSS chairman.

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CSO: 3400/599

ANC WOULD CLAIM POLITICAL VICTORY IF MANDELA RELEASED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Nov 85 p 19

[Text]

LUSAKA — If Nelson Mandela is ever released, the African National Congress will claim a considerable political victory.

A decade of domestic and international campaigning by the ANC, its international support groups and many others, in which Mandela has been accorded a status achieved by no other contemporary revolutionary, will have borne fruit. ANC sources say the fruit will be sweet, not bitter.

They rule out completely the suggestion that Mandela's release would upset the leadership or political equilibrium of the outlawed movement.

Whatever complexion the South African Government tries to put on his release — perhaps that it is a humanitarian act or one of reform rather than a concession to massive domestic and international pressure which is now supported by the country's foreign creditors — ANC sources argue that their "victory" will not be undermined.

"Willy-nilly, the Government will have been forced to release its number one enemy — the commander-in-chief of Umkhonto we Sizwe," said a Frontline State ANC source.

It will spur the ANC on, say the sources, to demand the unconditional release of all other political prisoners and detainees. Mandela has been only the central and pre-eminent focus of this broader campaign.

And, if Mandela is not released unconditionally — perhaps to internal banishment or restriction, or into exile — the campaign will merely undergo a marginal shift.

At the time of the banning of the ANC in 1960, his 18 months

underground and his being sent to jail, Mandela was, with Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu, one of an operational triumvirate of deputies to then ANC president Albert Luthuli, according to ANC sources.

This triumvirate was created to deal with the emergency then confronting the ANC. Mandela was also commander-in-chief of Umkhonto.

TOP LEVEL LEADER

ANC sources say that, on his unconditional release, Mandela would, in all likelihood, be immediately and publicly appointed to the uppermost levels of the political leadership on the ANC national executive committee. The executive has the power to co-opt up to five members. Mandela would also still be head of Umkhonto.

The sources rule out completely any likelihood of personality clashes or rivalries around such a move. They point out that leadership of the ANC is becoming an increasingly collective enterprise. They add that Tambo and Mandela have

been friends since youth — in the ANC Youth League, as legal partners and as political intimates.

In the view of many exiles, Tambo is a man generally badly underestimated by outsiders. For his part, Tambo has actively promoted Mandela's stature and the demands for his release. His reputation is that of a man above squabbles.

Several of the younger members of the ANC executive, were, in their student days, proteges of Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Sisulu and other Rivonia lifers. The ANC sources also rule out the possibility of any ideological clashes — perhaps along "nationalist" versus "communist" lines — within the ANC should Mandela be released.

They point out that Mandela, like Tambo, started out as an anti-communist Africanist in the ANC Youth League. And they believe that Mandela remains, primarily, a nationalist.

But, over the years of joint activity with communists such as Moses Kotane, J B Marks, Govan Mbeki and Bram Fischer in the 1950s and 1960s, Mandela's earlier anti-communism gave way to the view that the South African Communist Party was a worthy part of what is called the "national liberation" struggle.

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CSO: 3400/592

STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SEEK NEW TALKS WITH ANC

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

STELLENBOSCH University students have completed their examinations and are looking forward to vacation activities — like resuming their attempts to talk to the banned African National Congress.

Unrepentant after their confrontation with President P W Botha and the Government, the eight Matie students who had their passports withdrawn are now determined to hold talks internally. If they can't talk directly with the ANC, then they intend to talk to other non-parliamentary groups.

Mr Phillip Verster, chairman of the Stellenbosch Students' Representative Council and member of the abortive mission to Lusaka, said this week the matter had been on ice because of examinations.

But now that exams were over, further activities were planned, he said.

A visit to Lusaka seems remote as only one of the students has had his passport returned — for an unrelated overseas visit.

But contacts with other groups internally were now on the cards, Mr Verster indicated. For obvious reasons, he declined to give details.

He rejected a rumour that the students had decided to visit the ANC Youth League in Lusaka after security policemen, including Major Craig Williamson, had turned down an invitation to address them on the ANC.

Mr Verster said the planned visit had nothing to do with Major Williamson turning down an invitation. The planned visit had been motivated purely by a wish to end the chaos in South Africa by creating a better understanding.

Major Williamson, the former "super-spy", is reported to be planning to leave the Police. One of the reasons is said to be his opposition to the Government's heavy-handed approach to the ANC.

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CSO: 3400/597

POLITICAL SCIENTIST ANALYZES ANC'S NEW PHASE IN 'PEOPLE'S WAR'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Paul Bell]

[Text]

THERE is evidence that the ANC's armed struggle — since the adoption in June of a "people's war" strategy involving large numbers of people and modest technology — is becoming increasingly internally-based and able to be sustained independently of external resources.

But this week's spate of mine attacks on the north-western edge of the Transvaal and yesterday's attempted rocket attack on Sasol indicate the implementation of another decision — to expand the armed struggle in rural areas to complement the "people's war".

According to Tom Lodge, the "people's war" is already in motion and is evidenced by:

- The spate of grenade attacks in the Western Cape;
- The greater activity this year of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (UwS), in the form of attacks on those defined by the ANC as collaborators or Security Police agents;
- More attacks on people this year than on installations; and
- Increasing reports of thefts of weapons from security forces — "disarming of the enemy" — providing a local supply independent of external sources.

Addressing the SA Institute of Foreign Affairs this week on the subject of black politics since the emergency, Lodge said the ANC had decided in June, at its second consultative conference in Kabwe, Zambia, to embrace the concept of people's war.

Two other Kabwe decisions had been:

- The inclusion of soft targets in broadening the scope of violence.

Heavy township casualties and cross-border raids had helped persuade the

ANC Old Guard that, while attacks should not necessarily be aimed at causing large numbers of casualties, these should not deter them.

- The rejection of negotiations with the SA government unless it demonstrated its willingness to dismantle apartheid and free political prisoners.

The adoption of "people's war" required the integration of the armed struggle in the lives of the people, particularly youth. It also required the "democratisation" of the technology of this warfare — developing the use of simple technology for use in guerrilla actions involving large numbers.

This was aimed at achieving maximum political impact on the target group, and on making the "war" more visible to whites without necessarily killing them in larger numbers.

Lodge described this week's landmine attacks as "significant, a new tactic, one not used before and a pointer to the future, and which might make the lives of people in rural areas increasingly uncomfortable".

The ANC distinguished between talks and negotiations. Negotiations with government would, in their view, be premature because it would still be dealing from a position of weakness.

But Lodge believed there might have been some level of contact through intermediaries on the question of Nelson Mandela's release, because both sides would have something to gain.

The ANC was willing, however, to talk to others as an educational process to make its own position clear. There was also a new climate of openness in the ANC, as was evidenced by the naming of all ANC executive members for the first time.

"They seem to be less defensive, less sensitive to outside inquiry, partly because they are concerned to build bridges, to attract people in areas in which they were hitherto not interested or hopeful of winning support."

Lodge saw September's talks with the SA business delegation as an attempt to show business the ANC was not as devilish an alternative as it might seem. More important, the discussions had involved issues the ANC itself had yet to resolve on the management of a post-apartheid economy.

Regarding the impact of the emergency on the ANC, Lodge said it had not affected areas in which there were high levels of UWS activity. Durban, for example, had traditionally been an important area of activity, but was exempt.

The ANC's influence abroad had been enhanced by the emergency, which was perceived externally as an admission by government of a state of crisis.

Internally, among whites, the emergency's effect on the economy had increased the perception that some form of settlement with the ANC might be an unpleasant but necessary solution to current economic instability and recession.

Regarding the UDF, Lodge said the emergency had been aimed at immobilising the organisation through the detention of its local-level activists.

It had helped to paralyse the UDF's formal structures, to limit the role local leadership could play in community politics, and to remove any possibility the UDF could provide a disciplining or controlling function over communities in which it exercised moral leadership.

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CSO: 3400/593

PROTESTERS STAGE MARCH FOR RIGHT TO RETURN HOME

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text]

Motorists travelling between Lichtenburg and Mafikeng at the weekend passed an unusual sight for the area — a protest march of several hundred people.

The marchers, from the Rooigrond resettlement camp, were en route to the offices of the Barolong Tribal Authority in Mafikeng, where they intended lodging complaints with tribal leaders about being incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The marchers were led by Chief Simon Makodi. They were removed by the Government from their ancestral land in Machavistad, Potchesfroom, in 1971 and resettled in Rooigrond about 15 km from Mafikeng.

Since their removal, the Machavistad people have refused to be part of Bophuthatswana, insisting they had nothing to do with the homeland. They have said they are part of South Africa, and want to be sent back to their land.

In 1982 the Bophuthatswana authorities decided Chief Makodi and his followers must move to Bodibe, west of Lichtenburg, but they refused.

TRIBAL AUTHORITY

In June this year the chief received an ultimatum from the Barolong Tribal Authority, which operates under the Bophuthatswana Government, to accept its jurisdiction. He refused, arguing his people's case was a matter for the South African authorities.

On Saturday morning the community assembled near the chief's residence and decided to march to Mafikeng to protest to the tribal authority.

A field worker for the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Lamola, arrived in Rooigrond as the march began and followed the crowd as they took to the main road between Johannesburg and Mafikeng. He said a crew from Bop-TV filmed the march.

The protesters carried placards proclaiming the community's determination to fight to the last for their return to Machavistad, Mr Lamola said.

"It was a very touching sight. The elderly and the very young walked hand in hand, singing hymns and praying. Every 2 km the group would stop to allow the weak and old a brief rest," he said.

By midday, however, the task proved too much for the children and the elderly and the people retraced their steps to their tin shelters.

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CSO: 3400/597

RATE OF WHITE EXODUS INCREASING

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 23 Nov 85 p 5

[Text]

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africans are leaving the country at the rate of 3 000 a month.

Mr Martin J R Westcott, managing director of personnel consultants, P-E Corporate Services SA (Pty) Ltd, said the supply of black matriculants was only matching this outflow.

Aggravating the "brain drain" was the fact that foreign "headhunters" from countries such as Australia, Canada and parts of Europe were using the situation to pick richly from South African management talent, Mr Westcott said.

A survey showed that 18 percent of South Africa's English-speaking population is set to leave the country in the next five years.

While only three percent of the Afrikaans-speaking section of the population has indicated that they intend to leave the country, the recently conducted survey shows that one in 10 white South Africans would have moved to other countries by 1990.

Skilled labour

These findings, from a poll conducted among 88 percent of the country's white adult population by Market Research Africa, show that an enormous brain drain faces South Africa.

"Unless both economic and socio-political conditions are made more attractive, the country is likely to lose some of its most highly-skilled people.

"This will place even more pressure on the limited supply of skilled labour," said Ms Sue Scott, manager of MRA's Omni division.

Seven percent of South Africans planning to leave said they would settle overseas, while one percent said they would live elsewhere in Africa.

Eighteen percent of those with

monthly incomes exceeding R3 000 said they wanted to leave South Africa, compared with seven percent of those with an income of below R700 a month.

State of emergency

In another survey, also conducted by MRA, it was found that 69 percent of urban whites strongly agree with the State President's decision to declare a partial state of emergency in South Africa.

Support for his decision is strongest among Afrikaans-speakers, 82 percent of whom strongly agree with the decision, compared with 54 percent of English-speakers.

"The urgent need to establish law and order and to restore normal living and working conditions has support throughout the country," said Ms Scott.

"That the majority of all sections of the community are in favour of the State President's action indicates that this is not just a political matter, but reflects an almost universal desire for the restoration of peace and harmony in South Africa," she said.

NEW REPUBLIC PARTY MP GIVES VIEWS ON POLITICAL SCENE

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 23 Nov 85 p 12

[Text]

Attention has been focused on the tiny New Republic Party's future by a series of setbacks it has experienced — the latest being a disastrous performance by it in the Port Natal by-election last month.

And it is set to lose its most important power base, the Natal Provincial Council, next year when this body is scrapped with the other councils.

The party's only non-Natal MP (and one of its only five remaining MPs), PAT ROGERS, MP for King William's Town, (left) gives his view on the contemporary South African political scene.

I DO not believe the National Party is capable of leading South Africa into a new era and least of all while being led by P W Botha, whom I regard as being limited in vision, statesmanship, style and charisma.

He is a tough, souped-up party organiser type politician in the old mould who's role in the reform process is clearly played out.

South Africa made a near fatal decision in 1948 by voting the Nats into power — pray God it does not compound that error by being suckered into supporting the Nats against the CP.

There is very little to choose between them philosophically.

Afrikaner Nationalism must be replaced by South Africanism — that great force of such vast untapped power for good which lies smouldering in the breast of South Africans of all cultures, straining to be united in a common cause.

It is only this force which can save us from the Marxist threat at our gateway.

To divide our strength in the interest of sectional nationalism and party political differ-

ences will be suicidal and unforgiveable.

The Nats can make no claim to South Africanism without their rejection of Afrikaner Nationalism.

The two are totally incompatible and irreconcilable counter forces which cannot combine into one great dynamism but expend vital energy, emotion and thought against one another.

Only upon such rejection together with (a) the total abandonment of separate development, and (b) the acknowledgement that it is the structural violence of apartheid that has led to counter violence, will it be possible for the Nationalist Government to even start governing the country instead of governing only the National Party.

Since I do not believe they are capable of putting South Africa before their party — the opportunity was there after the referendum — I believe the leaders of all non-Nationalist political parties should meet urgently to devise a strategy for the opposition.

They must deal with the crisis in the land and, most importantly, give the citizens hope that great leaders are still present and capable of putting aside selfish petty jealousies and personality quirks in the face of cataclysmic danger.

Never in South Africa's history has the nation's citizenry been so devoid of belief in itself and its rulers or so beset by doubts and fears concerning the future.

At a time when we need leadership characterised by integrity, courage and truth we find ourselves at a point where even

denials by our Government of reports by Western media concerning military involvement in neighbouring states are false.

Our economic credibility lies in ruins internationally — Nationalism aided by voter support has dragged South Africa's once proud name into the mud.

The policy which has been a lie from its inception — compromising even language, church and culture of the Afrikaans-speaking South African, now has to rediscover the wheel and be fed a diet of credibility by institutions such as the HSRC and the President's Council in a nauseating exercise designed to keep Afrikaner Nationalism in power.

Voters who would flock to Nationalist support must consider black perception very carefully. Such an act would represent an absolute insult to those who have suffered at the hands of the architects and masters of apartheid.

The truth is that Nationalist mismanagement has rocked our security foundations by decrediting our once fine police force and instilling doubts into the minds of our young soldiers.

Very few of whom are prepared to die for Group Areas and influx control.

Twenty years ago the SADF doctrine to counter insurgency warfare was made up of 20% military action and 80% civil action.

This Government has failed even the SADF by their inept bungling approach — the 80% civil/political action has not materialised.

And if that is not enough the cruellest cut of all has been their fail-

ure to present a co-ordinated reform package which would have made it possible for the moderate black leaders to win the fight for the hearts and minds of South Africa's black population.

These moderate leaders have been sacrificed on the altar of National Party political expediency.

Without the removal of apartheid and resulting oppression it is impossible to identify and separate the revolutionaries and criminals from the protestors, making the SAP task impossible.

It is often said that voters get the type of government they deserve but if there is no strong enough alternative for whom to vote it has been proved repeatedly that in a crisis the electorate will go for strength which is in this case erroneously synonymous with security.

It is entirely possible to my mind for the verligte opposition forces in South Africa to unite to face dangers against which their inter-party differences pale into pitiful insignificance.

South Africa and her people deserve better than the choice between no hope fragmentation of liberal opposition forces and the *ad hoc*ery of no-policy discredited Nationalist tribalism.

In fact, we need a new face if we are to repair the ravages of 37 years of Nationalist rule and regain our international status.

The management system required for our heavily committed resources in the future will not allow for election by tribal affiliation. The white voters must be given an alternative.

ANGLICANS FACING DILEMMA OVER SEARCH FOR NEW LEADER

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

ANGLICANS are facing a soul-searching dilemma over the choice of their new leader.

In the wake of the retirement next year of the Most Rev Philip Russell, the church must decide whether Bishop Desmond Tutu or a more moderate man becomes Archbishop of Cape Town and head of the church.

There are two strong candidates to assume the mantle of the Archbishop.

They are the Right Rev Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg and Nobel Peace Prize-winner, who has a radical political image, and the Right Rev Michael Nuttall, Bishop of Natal, who is also an outspoken critic of apartheid but has a less strident political image.

When the last election for Archbishop took place in 1981, the same two men competed. But the Elective Assembly deadlocked after Bishop Nuttall had been believed to be within a vote of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority.

The matter was referred to the Synod of Bishops which elected Bishop Russell, the most senior bishop, as a compromise candidate.

This time the election takes place against a background of intense radicalisation, especially of the black membership of the church, as South Africa enters an era of transition.

This may strengthen the position of Bishop Tutu although Bishop Nuttall, as the more senior bishop, will retain much support.

An alternative choice will be the Right Rev George Swartz, bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, who is better known in Cape Town as he was formerly bishop suffragan of the diocese.

Although he is classified coloured, Bishop

Swartz is also known to be relatively moderate and will not be a popular choice with the politically militant church members.

A possible compromise candidate, in the mould of Archbishop Russell, is the bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Rev Bruce Evans.

Bishop Evans has projected a more "political" image than some other bishops, and attended the funeral in Cradock of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other United Democratic Front members who were murdered this year.

As bishop in the Eastern Cape, Bishop Evans has been in the "hot seat" and this could help make him more acceptable to radical church members.

His election could also serve to prevent a possible split in the church. If Bishop Tutu is elected, more conservative members might leave as they did when he became Bishop of Johannesburg. The election of either Bishop Nuttall or Bishop Swartz could in turn antagonise radicals.

The new Archbishop will be elected in April by a house of clergy and a house of laity representing the diocese of Cape Town, which covers the Western Cape. This diocese historically elects the Archbishop, who is effectively head of the church in South Africa.

The winner needs a two-thirds majority in both houses, which will meet until they come to a decision. They may not leave until they have done so.

If they deadlock, as in 1981, the matter is referred to the Synod of Bishops.

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CSO: 3400/597

LABOR PARTY SPLIT OVER GROUP AREAS ACT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

THE Labour Party in the President's Council is split down the middle in its approach to the Group Areas Act which the party is officially committed to destroy.

This has raised questions about the coloured party's commitment to fight all apartheid.

It emerged in the council this week that two Labour Party members of the economic affairs committee demanded the immediate abolition of the Act which entrenches residential and business apartheid. But two other Labour Party committee members took a softer line, delaying the issue.

The hard-liners are Mr Craven Collis and Mr Clive Pierce who signed a submission to the committee recommending that the Group Areas Act be abolished. Other signatories

were Mr James Rennie of the PFP, Mr Perry Chetty of the National People's Party and Mr Ebrahim Ismail of the Democratic Workers' Party.

The committee recommended the scrapping of red tape and other restrictions for small business this week but stopped short of recommending that the Act be abolished.

Two Labour Party committee members declined to sign the submission. They are Mr Frank Swartz and Mr Pieter Klink.

Both men said they agreed with their party's view that the Group Areas Act should be abolished. But they disagreed with their colleagues' submission because another committee of the President's Council — the constitutional affairs committee — was examining the Act, and that was the proper forum.

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CSO: 3400/598

CONSERVATION PARTY SAYS NO TO BLACKS ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 85 p 12

[Text]

THE Conservative Party has rejected the offer by the State President, Mr P W Botha, to accept Blacks in the President's Council and called on him to implement the partition of territories and sovereign political power in the country.

A statement from the CP's national executive said CP leader, Dr A P Treurnicht would approach Mr Botha — who had called on political parties to make suggestions to him about the "final constitutional solution for South Africa" — to put before the President a "complete memorandum in this respect".

The national executive reinforced the CP viewpoint that it rejected any form of power-sharing between any of the different population groups within the established structure of the Republic, the statement said.

"We repeat our request to (Mr Botha) to go about the policy of the partition of territories and sovereign political power — the only proven workable and feasible policy that has led our country for more

than a century to prosperity."

The national executive also rejected Mr Botha's intentions, as announced in Port Elizabeth on November 14, that he himself or by means of the President's Council, would accept Blacks in the President's Council.

"The national executive is dissatisfied that the Government wants to give full citizenship with universal voting rights to all Blacks and also to the independent national states," the statement said. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/592

RAILWAYS POLICE ROLE IN UNREST PRAISED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Nov 85 p 7

[Text]

Minister of Transport Affairs Mr Hendrik Schoeman yesterday paid tribute to the role played by the Railways Police and the security forces in unrest-stricken areas.

"Although there have been instances when our peace-keeping forces have been taken to task for the way in which they allegedly performed their duties, and even for their presence in the unrest-stricken areas, we are most thankful and proud of the noble conduct they displayed and their excellent performance under difficult circumstances," he said at a medal and passing-out parade at Esselen Park, Johannesburg.

The devotion, loyalty, training and co-operation among the forces had made it possible for the state of emergency to be lifted in six districts, and he hoped the position would soon be reached

where it could be lifted altogether.

Mr Schoeman said it could not be gainsaid that intimidation, which still occurred over a large area of South Africa, was instigated and nurtured "by the communists through their satellites".

He warned that as stability returned, renewed and intensified attempts to intimidate peaceful and law-abiding citizens would be made.

The Railways Police's new flag was officially inaugurated at the parade — at which 162 police men and women were presented.

Mr Schoeman said he hoped the "enemies of peace" would, at the sight of the flag, realise that the Railways Police was a formidable force, and would not hesitate to ward off any threat against South Africa and the South African Transport Services.

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CSO: 3400/598

GOVERNMENT'S MULTIRACIAL FEEDING PLAN MAY NOT BE RENEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

The Government's multifacial feeding scheme, which provides food to about 20 000 people countrywide, may not be renewed in the next financial year, according to the chairman of the central co-ordinating committee of the scheme, Dr Colin Cameron.

The scheme was introduced as an emergency measure to alleviate hunger problem and it would not be continued indefinitely, Dr Cameron said

yesterday.

About R12 million was allocated to the scheme and, by March next year, this amount would be exhausted.

"After March, I am not sure what will happen. In the interim, we can just hope that the drought will break and that more people will find employment," he said.

Dr Cameron stressed the thousands of hungry pupils and their families who had received food at

school this year would be catered for in the Christmas holidays. Meals would be available at various health clinics and welfare organisations.

It has been estimated that at least 10 000 white children in Johannesburg and surrounding areas alone have been receiving meals at school. Church, welfare and community groups have provided a great deal of this food. The Star Christmas Hamper Fund will also contribute.

One school principal, Mr Felix Gouws, of Joubert Park Primary, said "Meals on Wheels" was part of the relief programme.

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CSO: 3400/595

BOPHUTHATSWANA GOVERNMENT ADMITS HEAVY DEBT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Phil Mtinkulu]

[Text]

MMABATHO — The Bophuthatswana Government has admitted having an overdraft of more than R300 million and that it will have to go slow on some development projects.

This was admitted by senior Cabinet Ministers at a Press conference yesterday. It follows disclosures in a Sunday newspaper that the country is in debt.

The paper said the shortfall ranged between R575 million and R875 million, and was caused by the four-year drought, overspending, decline of the tourist industry and the poor dollar-rand exchange rate.

The conference was held after

the media was shown progress being made to get the National Independence Stadium at Mmabatho ready for the independence celebrations in December.

The Ministers said the financial situation was not too serious because Bophuthatswana had investments in South Africa exceeding the deficit.

Airport

South Africa had no reason to be unhappy about Bophuthatswana's finances because it contributed a negligible 3 per cent to the country's budget.

"South African taxpayers do not have to pay our debts," said

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr T M Molatlhwa.

Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination Mr S L L Rathebe said there was no question of the government having embarked on unnecessary projects — all were for the benefit of the country. Some had benefited the country financially.

The officials said the international airport was not healthy financially because Bophuthatswana was not recognised internationally. Major airlines still used Jan Smuts Airport.

On the decline of tourism at Sun City, they said there was a general downturn in the hotel industry, but Sun City had, on average, a far better bed occupancy than hotels in South Africa.

On disinvestment, Mr Rathebe said Bophuthatswana was opposed to sanctions as they would not benefit the black people, and it was a violent method of pressurising South Africa to change its policies.

Concerning the question of dual citizenship, the officials said this would be decided by their country and not the South African Government. Bophuthatswana had long had the attitude that Tswanas in the urban areas could decide what citizenship they wanted.

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OPPOSITION TO BREAK UP OF MEDICAL SERVICES ALONG RACIAL LINES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 14

[Article by David Breier and John MacLennan]

[Text]

MOVES to break up South Africa's medical services along racial lines are meeting strong opposition from the medical profession.

A call has gone out to the profession to push for a single, nonracial health service instead of the apartheid hospital system which will be further entrenched by the Government next year.

The call was made in the SA Medical Journal this weekend by Dr Stuart Saunders, Vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor George Dall, dean of the medical faculty at UCT, and Professor J P van Niekerk, the deputy dean.

They point out that hospitals, including some teaching hospitals, and other health matters at present controlled by the provinces are to be allocated to the coloured, Indian and white chambers of Parliament for administrative purposes. This will follow the dissolving of provincial councils next year.

"This decision has been taken despite repeated representations for a unitary system and we wish to express our grave disquiet," they said.

Their stand is made on three grounds: ethical, economic and logical.

On ethical grounds, the World Medical Association

code states clearly that doctors may not permit considerations of religion, nationality, race, politics or social standing to intervene. Doctors have already felt compromised by racial divisions.

On economic grounds, fragmented health services will be costly and inefficient.

"By dividing hospitals, uneconomic use of beds is made. 'White' beds are not fully utilised while too few are assigned to other races."

South Africa spends only 5.7 percent of its gross national product on health services.

"If we cannot increase this meagre figure we must at least ensure we are using our resources appropriately.

On logical grounds, they say, South Africa has complicated its administration by creating numerous controlling bodies, leading to delays, varying interpretations, poor decision-making and competition between groups.

"It is wrong to allocate patients to beds or clinics on the basis of colour. Furthermore, all hospitals are staffed by a varying mix of races and many hospitals treat all races.

"A unified health system is not an ideal but a necessity."

It is envisaged that new hospitals will have to be built to provide the coloured and Indian Ministers with a visible service they can govern. This will also lead to a tripling in some cases of medical staff

and a burgeoning bureaucracy.

The announcement — which will come when many hospitals will be strapped for cash with low bed-occupancy rates while others will be overcrowded — is expected before the end of the year, according to the PFP spokesman on health, Dr Marius Barnard.

A delegation of medical deans recently expressed their concern to Health Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk. He explained that the matter was out of his hands in terms of the tricameral Parliament.

At present the country's health service consists of a mix of clinics and hospitals controlled at various levels in co-operation with university medical schools, which have been asked to involve themselves in the new system.

Some of these are run by mixed staff, some hospitals accept patients of other races on a ward apartheid system and some are strictly segregated.

Dr Barnard pointed out that if one included the homelands and independent states, then South Africa now had 14 Ministers of Health. In Parliament itself there is a "chief" Minister of Health, plus three own-affairs Ministers for whites, coloureds and Indians.

He said the present system was bad enough but it would be infinitely worse with extra hospitals and duplication of equipment, administration, officialdom and staff.

LACK OF WHITE INSIGHT PUTS BRAKE ON BLACKS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 24 Nov 85 p 6

[Text]

WHITE middle management and supervisors perceive black employees as lacking in initiative, responsibility, loyalty and team spirit.

This is the finding of a survey conducted by Johannesburg-based industrial relations consultants Interman.

According to the survey, other white-perceived shortfalls among black employees include:

- Lack of fundamental comprehension of the work ethic.
- Ignorance of the organisational structure and its function.
- Ignorance of the function of the employee and the contribution expected of him.
- Inappropriate or "clumsy" behaviour at the client interface.
- Inept or inefficient communication style, skills and performance.
- Poor time management.
- Non-adherence to company rules and procedures.
- Problems in comprehension of business English.

The survey found that be-

cause of these attitudes, the following negative spinoffs are rife:

- Whites have low expectations of black behaviour.
- Ignorance of blacks' actual values, standards and needs.
- Resultant failures to lead or motivate blacks.
- Differences in interactive styles.
- Non-formation of the relationships of respect, credibility or productivity.
- Communication barriers, both cultural and linguistic.
- Time wastage, apathy, lowered productivity, costly mistakes and friction.

The survey concludes: "Owing to blacks' differing socialisation (upbringing), they have rarely experienced an educated, exposure to business.

"Because of this lack of what the business world refers to as 'essential attributes' the advancement path for blacks may be blocked.

"Without specific grooming

to equip them to perform effectively, they will remain expensively below the required standard. Advancement on merit or for 'having potential' will continue to be the delightful exception.

"Due to the whites' tried-and-true methods and dealing with blacks, business, commerce and industry are continuing to remain locked in low-productivity patterns. Communication barriers and negative expectations are constantly reinforced.

"Without insight into the values, norms and driving forces of the black, in terms of his being a member of a group, white management will remain behind a barrier while trying to cajole or threaten what seems to them an unintelligent group of slow learners or low achievers."

Interman is running a series of courses for whites and blacks aimed at overcoming the problems highlighted in the survey.

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INKATHA WARNS ANC'S TAMBO ON VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 85 p 12

[Text]

ULUNDI. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday warned ANC external mission leader Oliver Tambo that he would never win anything in South Africa without the involvement of Inkatha and the Zulu nation.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister, in his presidential address to Inkatha's central committee at the weekend, listed acts of violence aimed specifically at Inkatha members by the exiled ANC and said he could not stand by when ordinary people were violated.

Inkatha would never carry out political vendettas through violence, he said. But history itself was now forcing Inkatha to accept the inevitability of an eye-for-an-eye and a tooth-for-a-tooth philosophy.

It would not be diverted from the main purpose of its struggle into internecine Black strife, but it would defend ordinary people, as well as itself, with the last drop of its blood.

Proud

Chief Buthelezi said he was intensely proud of the noble struggle for liberation by Blacks and of the fact that they had never been broken by the worst

apartheid could do to them.

They had not been subdued by the worst police brutality, dehumanised by apartheid with its hideous, draconian laws or demoralised by suffering.

He could not therefore understand how the ANC mission in exile thought it could demoralise Blacks by doing even uglier things to them than the police.

There had been victims of terrible police brutality, but the brutality now emerging from the ANC mission in exile quarters was planned and presented with a pseudo morality which was warping people's minds.

Policemen did not hang tyres round people's necks and set them alight. "Having prevailed against apartheid for generations, do we now stand aside with folded arms and watch the ANC mission in exile brutalise our children, kill our brothers and sisters?

"Do we stand aside and say that we have struggled to oppose apartheid democratically all our lives but have to succumb to the ANC mission in exile opposition to it?

"Every Black organisation worth the name in this country should seek

Black support through persuasion and through democratic, non-violent tactics and strategies. Even those in the armed struggle have the moral duty to persuade Blacks to support them through non-violent means."

Chief Buthelezi said he would have been prepared to talk with Mr Tambo and others for as long as necessary if it had any intention of discussing difficulties.

But Mr Tambo had insulted him by calling him a tribal leader, ordered his assassination and called on children to kill those who disagreed with the exiled ANC's tactics, approved the explosion in Umlazi's executive hotel, which could have destroyed children, and had organised hit squads against Inkatha leaders.

Because of this he had to tell Mr Tambo publicly that he would fail to do what successive governments had failed to do and that he would never win anything without Inkatha or the Zulu nation being involved — "no doubt he will regard the latter as a tribalistic statement".

Earlier Chief Buthelezi told a delegation from the Urban Councils Associa-

tion of South Africa there could be no progress towards significant power-sharing while the Government legislated for racial distinctions.

Without the Population Registration Act, which legalised distinctions between people of various skin colours, there could be no pass laws, no Group Areas Act, no influx control regulations of the present kind and no legally enforceable racism.

"While the South African Government legislates for racial distinctions there can only be escalation of violence. Ultimately, it is the race classification law which is the root cause of conflict in South Africa," he said.

Meeting

This was why he could not bring himself to attend this week's meeting of the State President, Mr P W Botha and Chief Ministers of the five other "national states", Chief Buthelezi said.

He could not participate in the special Cabinet Committee's deliberations, in the non-statutory negotiating forum or in any development which accepted "the White man's choice of the White tricameral parliamentary system". — Sapa.

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SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATIVE PARTY UP 10 PERCENT IN FREE STATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 85 p 10

[Text]

SUPPORT for the Conservative Party has increased by more than 10 percent in the Free State since June this year, according to the results of an opinion poll which were published at the weekend.

Rapport disclosed yesterday that a survey commissioned Mark- en-Menningsopnames (Edms) Bpk to conduct in October showed that the CP had increased its support in the Free State to 30,3 percent. In June a similar survey established that the CP had a support of 18 percent in the province.

About 2 000 White adults took part in the nationwide survey, reacting to the question: "How would you vote if a general election is held tomorrow and all the parties had candidates in your constituency?"

According to the Rapport poll, the Hertstige Nasionale Party increased its Free State support from two percent to six percent during these four months, while that of the National Party dropped from 59,6 percent to 49,2 percent.

In the Transvaal, regarded as the CP's stronghold, the conservatives' support dropped from 21 percent to 17 percent, while the Nats maintained a support of 46 percent. The Progressive Federal Party, on the other hand, increased its support from 13 percent to 17 percent.

The survey further showed that the NP enjoyed its strongest support (53 percent) in the Cape where the State President, Mr P W Botha, is the provincial leader of the party. The NP also increased its support in Natal from 39,8 percent to 43,7 percent.

The overall South African picture for the period

June to October this year shows that the PFP is the only party to have progressed with a support increase of one percent (from 18,4 percent to 19,4 percent).

The NP remained almost consistent, dropping slightly from 48,3 percent to 48 percent. This is below the party's best performance of 55,8 percent in July last year.

The CP's support dropped from 15,2 percent to 14,3 percent, while the other two parties' nationwide averages were (June percentages in brackets): New Republic Party 2,8 percent (2,9); HNP — 2 percent (2,2).

Other results of the survey were that the NP had lost English support this year, from 37 percent in February to 27 percent in October, while it regained Afrikaans support, from 55,9 percent in April this year to 57,2 percent in June and 59,5 percent in October.

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POLL SAYS WHITES BELIEVE SPORTS SEGREGATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 85 p 12

[Text]

A MAJORITY of urban White South Africans believe sport in the country is still racially segregated and that sporting contacts will "never be normal" while Whites rule.

According to a Gallup Poll which tested public opinion among 1 000 English and Afrikaans-speaking adults in the major metropolitan areas, 56 percent did not believe South Africa had integrated sport.

Of those 60 percent were English-speaking and 52 percent Afrikaans-speaking, while of the 53 percent who believed sporting relations would never be normal under a White government, 57 percent were English. A majority of 51 percent of Afrikaners were hopeful of normality in sport under a White government.

The poll, conducted by Markinor, found the under 25s held more strongly that apartheid ruled sport (63 percent) than did the over 50s (49 percent). The young were also most pessimistic about normal relations under White rule (58 percent).

Residents of Pretoria and Cape Town were most convinced that sport was not integrated (62 percent), against 53 percent in Johannesburg and the Reef. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/594

BLACKS BOYCOTT OF WHITE PRETORIA SHOPS FAILED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 85 p 4

[Text]

THE Black boycott of White businesses has flopped — although there is confusion about whether the organisers, the Pretoria Consumers Boycott Committee, have called it off.

The boycott was scheduled to start on Sunday and Pretoria businesses organisations drew up a special programme to deal with it, with the backing and advice of the city's Afrikaanse Sakekamer and Chamber of Commerce.

However, from township sources it appears that the boycott was doomed from the start — many Blacks saying that they were now being "pushed too far" and that they were determined to do their Christmas shopping.

Representatives of the boycott committee had discussions on Friday with Mr Dan Rolt, regional manager of Putco.

Mr Rolt said in an interview that he had pointed out to them that the proposed boycott would be counterproductive and result in increased unemployment.

It is understood that the committee — shelving the earlier calls for the boycott — has now decided to call for one early in the New Year instead.

Mr Alec de Beer, general manager of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce said the chamber was grateful that the boycott had failed or been called off.

"It could have had a serious effect on the Christmas trade — a trade which is already suffering because of the recession conditions."

Thousands of people from Pretoria's Mamelodi Township returned to work yesterday after staging a one-day stayaway to attend the mass funeral of 12 victims of police action in the township.

Putco buses and taxis returned to their usual da-

ily business after the transport service in the township was suspended on Monday for the funeral. Only about 20 percent of workers in the township reported for work yesterday.

Monday's stayaway resulted in management staff in many major stores working the tills and packing shopping bags themselves. Retailers called in casual workers, staff from other branches and in several instances, even friends, to help cope.

The situation was reported to have returned to normal yesterday.

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SENSITIVE QUESTION OF CONSUMER BOYCOTT RAISED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 85 p 11

[Joe's Burg Column]

[Text]

I had a telephone call this week from someone who described himself as a non-voter, but who, through no fault of his, happens to have a much lighter skin colour than some of us ebony-skinned citizens of this 'burg.

Nothing unusual in that, I suppose. But the point is that this gentleman, who tells me he is a supporter of the United Democratic Front, says that he is concerned about the whole question of consumer boycotts.

You see, he is apparently a businessman. An Indian businessman, to use the designations foisted on us by those in power.

He wanted to know whether the boycotts were aimed at "white business", or at any business outside of black townships.

He points out that he suffers the same as an other person who is voteless in this country.

Okay, he may be slightly better off, but most of the demands for a democratic country affect him just as much as they could any other person who is not white. So why should his business also be boycotted, he asked.

I haven't got the answer to this particular query. I do not even know whether the issue has been addressed by the various consumer boycott committees. I can only assume that the matter will be looked into, and clear guidelines issued on such a sensitive matter.

Not only that, it seems to me that unless direction is given to any protest action, it almost always hits back at the oppressed.

It does not matter whether it is a bus boycott, or a product boycott, or a stay-away from work, invariably, you have more casualties in our community than would justify the effect on those whom the organisations setting up these actions intended to hurt.

Threats

In several instances in the past, such well intentioned acts have been hijacked by the thug element in our society. Such acts have been condemned, and there were even threats to go out and root out those elements because their actions were counter-productive.

But back to the story of my Indian friend. We know that some Indians have had to use white fronts to be able to set up business in white areas. It is the laws of this country that have forced them into doing this.

We also know that some blacks have been used by white fronts to set up businesses in the black townships. And there lies the problem.

The whole mess-up is simply because we are such a sick society in this country. Sick because we have assumed that our skin colours will determine our place in life.

Sick, because we do not believe that our brains are in our

skulls, but under our skins. Sick, because our greed and selfishness has blinded us to the realities of life.

And we do not even attempt to seek a remedy.

Now I'm not about to try to offer solutions to this complex problem. How can I, when I can see the intransigence of white society on our television screens? How can I hope to provide answers when people just stand around, guns dangling from their hips, almost saying that they would be ready to shoot anybody they suspect of being a "terrorist"?

How could I offer answers when a court finds that nobody was to blame for the death of little Mita Ngobeni, who was shot by a policeman?

Danger

Really, how could anybody accept that the policeman's life was in danger, and had to shoot his way out when evidence led clearly said no stones struck either the van or any of the policemen.

Strange, too, that they returned to the scene of the shooting, and suddenly their

lives were no longer in danger.

Nobody can convince me that we are on the right track to a better country with all these kind of events taking place.

Now could I offer answers when in one day of violence, 13 Mamelodi residents end up dead following a march? How could I, when thousands of children are not at school, and their grievances are simply fobbed off as political agitation?

When we are busy creating a whole generation of illiterates, thereby making the finding of solutions in the future even more difficult than it already is?

It is easy enough to sit high on a pedestal and dismiss threats of boycotts — if you are white and particularly Afrikaner.

If whites believe that they will be seen to have bowed to pressure if they give in to demands by black political bodies, then I'm afraid they will have to deal with more and more radical people as the years drag on, leaving a trail of blood on the drought-stricken soil of our country.

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CSO: 3400/591

DPSC SAYS THOUSANDS STILL IN DETENTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Nov 85 p 15

[Text]

THE Detainees' Parents Support Committee said in a document released this week that 5 857 people had been detained in the first 15 weeks of the state of emergency.

Of these, 2 296 (39 percent) were still being held on October 31.

Analysed by region, 2 597 detentions occurred in Transvaal and 2 929 in the Eastern Cape.

The DPSC said that while the Transvaal figure represents 44 percent of the total number, of those remaining in detention 33 percent are in the Transvaal.

The Eastern Cape accounted for 50 percent of all detainees, and 53 percent of those still held.

In the Boland and Western Cape, where a state of emergency was declared on October 26, 325 people were detained in the five days to the end of the month.

Children

The DPSC said the

figures show a rate of detention of 390 people per week, which is almost 56 detentions a day.

In the Transvaal, detentions were concentrated mainly in Johannesburg where the total was dramatically boosted when about 740 schoolchildren, some as young as eight years old, were detained for 24 hours.

The DPSC says that at the beginning of the emergency period the emphasis was more on the East Rand. In Johannesburg, 23 percent of detainees remain in detention.

By contrast, in the East Rand area of Benoni and Springs, 48 percent and 42 percent of detainees are still held. In the Vaal Triangle, detentions were relatively light, although a high proportion of those detained in July and August have not been released.

The committee said that many lengthy detentions had also been noted in Johannesburg where 135 people remain from the first six

weeks of the state of emergency.

Worst

The DPSC says in the Eastern Cape, Port Elizabeth remained the area most affected with a total of 1 837 detentions of whom 706 people (38 percent) are still in detention. The rate of detentions has also been high in Uitenhage and, says the DPSC, "this is particularly poignant, as the entire group of volunteer workers who assisted the Kannemeyer Commission have now been detained, despite Justice Kannemeyer's assurance that those who assisted his enquiry would be protected."

In the Boland and Western Cape, a total of 325 people were detained. Worcester was the worst affected, with 103 detentions and detentions were also high in Wynberg, Athlone and Bellville.

The DPSC notes that a high number of those detained in the first 10 days after the declaration of the state of emer-

gency were still in detention on October 31.

List

"It is apparent that in the initial stages of the emergency, the police were operating from a list of activists whom they wanted and these are the ones still being held. Twenty-two percent of those detained in August were still held at the end of October."

The DPSC said security forces in the Western Cape also rounded up a number of leaders and activists under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act on October 25.

"The next day the emergency was extended to the area and the detainees were switched to Public Safety Act detention.

"The largest identifiable group of detainees were United Democratic Front affiliates, accounting for over 50 percent of the total.

"This follows the pattern of repression in the rest of the country, where the UDF has borne the brunt."

Strikes

The DPSC said there

had been a number of hunger strikes and confrontations with prison authorities. On October 5 there had been a confrontation between detainees and warders at Modderbee Prison near Benoni. At least 41 detainees were injured in the clash, some seriously.

The DPSC says that according to Press reports, a released detainee claimed that medical care was inadequate.

A number of hunger strikes have also been reported. One was launched in Protea Police Station cells on July 27, another in new Johannesburg Prison at Diepkloof and a third at Modderbee this month.

The DPSC says the strikes appear to be in protest against detention conditions, especially poor food.

Thirty-two detainees in the Western Cape began an indefinite hunger strike on Nov 7 and another seven awaiting-trial prisoners at Oudtshoorn also went on a hunger strike the same day.

Family members and colleagues in the Cape and the Transvaal have also mounted sympathy strikes with detainees, says the DPSC. — Sapa.

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PUBLICATION REPORTS TRANSKEI'S DETAINEES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Transkei authorities have detained or arrested at least 1840 people in the last six months, according to a publication entitled "Detention without Trial in the Transkei — Bulletin No 2".

The document, the authors of which are not known, says many of these detentions from May to October took place during student protest and in the aftermath of the murder of health worker Mr Bathandwa Ndondo, allegedly killed by Transkei police.

"Due to media emphasis on the

state of emergency and resistance elsewhere in South Africa, the extent of repression in the homelands and in the Transkei in particular has largely gone unnoticed," the report says.

Transkei's state of emergency long pre-dates that in South Africa.

The report says: "In the month of September alone, some 880 individuals were detained without trial in the Transkei.

"In October, in a massive clamp-down before and during the funeral of murdered Health Care Trust worker Bathandwa Ndondo, more

than 100 students, civil servants and family associates were detained without trial. Banishments and deportation have followed the release of some of these detainees."

Mass arrests accounted for just less than 1700 of those held, according to a detailed schedule of detentions which forms the body of the report. Those held appear to have been released in most instances several days after detention. In some instances they have been formally charged in court with offences such as public violence or breaking emergency laws.

A further 150 people appear to have been more selectively detained, not forming part of a large group. In general these detainees were held longer and were often interrogated, the release dates and comments in the schedule indicate.

Few have been charged, according to the report. Numerous professional people fall into the second group — doctors, a dentist, a magistrate, lawyers, educationists and civil servants.

The compilers of the report stress that it is an incomplete record of detention in the homeland.

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BLACK CHURCHES SNUB PEACE INDABA

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 29 Nov-5 Dec 85 p 4

[Text]

BLACK church leaders walked out of a consultation called in Durban last weekend to discuss a new national church network.

Their actions could have far-reaching consequences, threatening to divide the church further, and possibly do long-term damage to relations within the church.

The abortive consultation was called by Christians for Justice and Peace (CJP) — a new national organisation which grew out of a call by Archbishop Denis Hurley in 1983.

During the SA Council of Churches conference that year, in a paper entitled "The things that make for peace", he urged that a national Christian conference be held in 1986, in response to the continuing crisis in South Africa.

He thought it should be along the lines of major Christian conferences in Latin America — like those at Medellin and Puebla — which led to a blossoming of Christian action for justice, based on the church's option for and identification with the poor.

After the Archbishop's call a special committee was set up to begin planning for this conference.

During these preparatory meetings the name "Christians for Justice and Peace" was adopted. The original idea of one large conference was replaced by the establishment of a network of small groups working for justice, meeting with each other at local and

regional levels and eventually at a national level.

Last weekend, elected delegates from these regional meetings met for what was intended to be a three-day conference at Mariannhill outside Durban, to discuss a number of issues raised at the regional meetings.

But the meeting never got off the ground.

Within hours of the start, a statement was presented which had been drafted at a meeting of black church leaders — called the Black Ecumenical Church Leaders Consultation — held earlier in the week.

Their statement called for black Christians to boycott CJP, slammed it as "intolerable oppression" and asked for any money left after its dissolution to be "returned ... to the black people".

"It became clear that the CJP programme was imposed from the 'top'... On the basis of the above we cannot but conclude that this is intolerable oppression coming at a time when the townships are up in flames and people are being arrested, tortured and killed and the entire black community is experiencing untold suffering. The consultation, therefore, is convinced that this programme ... can never be a liberative one," they said in their statement.

"The words such as 'Christians', 'justice', 'peace' and 'transformation' which describe this programme are

those of people suffocating from affluence totally unaffected by township life.

"The meeting found it anomalous that blacks should always be invited to events (across the colour line) that dealt with their liberation, instead of them making such invitations.

"We the Black Ecumenical Church Leaders Consultation resolve that the CJP is not dealing with our agenda at all and as such we feel morally bound to dissociate ourselves from this programme forthwith and call on all black Christians, here and elsewhere, to support us in this stand," they said.

The hard-hitting document was backed by the black caucus of the Mariannhill Consultation, who then staged a walk-out.

It emerged that one of the underlying grievances of the black caucus was the feeling that Methodist past president Khoza Mgojo had called for a national convention of Christian leaders before Archbishop Hurley had, but his call had allegedly been ignored. They saw this as a typical anti-black action.

Interestingly, several of the members of the black caucus and the Black Ecumenical Church Leaders Consultation were also prominent in CJP from its early days.

It is also ironic that prominent members of the black caucus are involved in the much more moderate (than CJP), white-dominated National Initiative For Reconciliation.

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VRYBURG VIGILANTES ACCUSED OF VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 29 Nov-5 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Ruth Becker]

[Text]

THE Huhudi Civic Association is considering legal action against vigilantes, following violence in the Vryburg township which has left three dead and four in hospital.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) has collected eyewitness accounts of attacks on Huhudi residents by vigilantes who, according to residents, include in their ranks two community councillors and their families.

Late Monday afternoon a group of vigilantes chased a youth known as Skipper. A friend, Sylvester Gasebue, 17, who went to his aid, was followed by vigilantes when he fled to a nearby house.

According to an eyewitness, he was pulled out of the house, severely assaulted and then shot in the head and chest at point-blank range.

By late Wednesday afternoon Gasebue's mother had not been officially notified of her son's death; she saw his body only late on Tuesday afternoon when she went with Trac members and legal representatives to the mortuary.

On Tuesday afternoon she gave police the name of the person seen pulling the trigger and the name of a witness. But a Trac representative said that by Wednesday afternoon no arrests had been made, nor had statements been taken.

Another youth, Rhode Jood, is in hospital after being shot in the head shortly after the attack on Gasebue. According to Jood's sister he was dragged from his bicycle by a group of men with knobkieries. One of the

attackers, she says, was the man who shot Gasebue. He carried a gun.

On Tuesday evening the home of the head of the civic association, Hofsmans Galeng, was burnt down.

Galeng's younger brother, Eliah, was under police guard in the Vryburg Hospital after helping fight off a vigilante attack on Sunday night. About 15 vigilantes attacked Hofsmans' house with pangas, knobkieries and stones. According to an eyewitness, Eliah was assaulted with a pick.

A Trac representative said the group was prevented from seeing Eliah Galeng in hospital by police who "pointed guns at us". On Wednesday afternoon they enquired at the Vryburg police station and found no charges had been laid against him.

In a similar incident on Sunday, Isaac Peloeng was assaulted by vigilantes when he tried to help his sister, who was being held in a community councillor's shop after vigilantes had clashed with residents returning from a Huhudi Civic Meeting. He has been transferred to the Kimberley hospital.

According to police reports, two other people have died in Huhudi in the last week. A youth was allegedly shot when police opened fire during a petrol bomb attack and one person died after petrol was poured over her.

There are about 14 000 people in Huhudi. The civic association was very active in resisting a threat of removal to Pudimoe, an area 55-km away in Bophuthatswana.

DRAFT DODGERS REPORTEDLY ON INCREASE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Nov 85 p 7

[Article by Ian Hobbs]

[Text]

LONDON — The flow of South African draft dodgers seeking political asylum abroad is again sharply on the increase, BBC radio has reported.

After a series of interviews with officials of the Committee on South African War Resisters (Coswar), which has bases in Britain and The Netherlands, the BBC said the number of South Africans avoiding call-ups was "thought to run into thousands".

Coswar was, said the BBC, now receiving help from a wide circle with recognition from many church groups, political parties and community groups.

A distinguished supporter of Coswar is the former head of UCR, Sir

Richard Luyt.

Sir Richard told the BBC that the use of conscripts for suppression of the present urban unrest raised even stronger objections than being used for operations into neighbouring countries.

The BBC said a growing number of the more politically headstrong objectors who were unable to play for time through study deferments and the like were leaving South Africa and joining Coswar.

Roger Field, from Cape Town, a Coswar senior spokesman, said about 400 had been granted asylum

in Holland alone in the past 10 years and at least 100 more cases were being processed.

Field and others told the BBC that almost all applicants were being granted asylum in The Netherlands within six months to a year, while the British government was taking up to two years to grant residence.

Coswar's Amsterdam organiser, Ian Kirkhoff, said he received asylum from the sympathetic Dutch government after only six months. "Anyone who comes here with a fairly good story actually gets asylum. They have only turned down two people, one of whom we campaigned for and they gave him asylum after that.

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CSO: 3400/531

INKATHA'S DHLOMO CRITICIZES SURVEY'S FINDINGS

Durban POST NATAL in English 20-23 Nov 85 p 12

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

THE findings of a recent survey by the University of Natal's Built Environment Support into the Inanda unrest were an unsubstantiated smear of Inkatha and a "transparent" attempt to absolve the United Democratic Front from any complicity in the Durban unrest, Inkatha said this week.

Inkatha's Secretary-General, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said the best way to analyse the report of Dr Michael Sutcliffe and Dr Paul Wellings would be to look for what their research sought to hide rather than what it sought to reveal.

"One of the principal 'discoveries' of the survey appears to be that the recent Inanda conflict was not a racial conflict between Indians and Africans," Dr Dhlomo said.

"This is not a new discovery. Virtually all black political groups that have had anything to do with the unrest have been emphasizing that this was not at all an Indo-African conflict."

He took exception to the claim by Dr Sutcliffe and Dr Wellings that the unrest resulted from demonstrations over the murder of Mrs Victoria Mxenge and that "peaceful demonstrations very quickly turned into mob violence once the combined forces of the South African Defence Force, the South African Police, and outsiders, allegedly Inkatha groups, attempted to 'restore order'".

"This statement is clearly aimed at propagating the blatant lie currently being spread by the UDF and its affiliates, that Inkatha co-operated with the South African Defence Force and the Police during the unrest."

Dr Dhlomo said: "The report bristles with allegations, rumours, smears, innuendo, and hear-say evidence all of which are not substantiated by facts.

"For instance, it is claimed there is 'considerable evidence to suggest a few well organised impis have caused most

of the bloodshed,' but this 'considerable evidence' is not presented in the report.

"Similarly, the allegation that an 'impi' from Umlazi 'appears to be responsible for a number of petrol bombings and deaths within the township' is not substantiated."

Inevitably, Dr Dhlomo said, the media too was attacked for "daring" to "suggest" that the black-on-black confrontations in these settlements were between UDF and Inkatha members.

"As far as we are aware it is the UDF itself and not the media that has consistently alleged in this country and overseas that its members are being attacked by Inkatha.

"The two learned doctors must therefore repudiate the UDF for spreading this myth and not the media for merely reporting what the UDF says."

A "particularly mean and immoral smear" in the survey, he said, was the one that attempted to link Inkatha with the South African Government's consolidation proposals and the consequent incorporation of Inanda to KwaZulu.

"Even a small child both in this country and abroad would surely know that for the last 10 years, Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government have been vehemently opposed to any consolidation.

"Inkatha's alternative to consolidation is the unification of KwaZulu and Natal along the lines suggested by the Buthulezi Commission. The KwaZulu

Government has consistently refused to co-operate with any attempts aimed at consolidating KwaZulu. They even refused to give evidence to the recent consolidation Commission.

"How then can serious-minded researchers even begin to entertain a rumour that a meeting had been held under the auspices of Inkatha at which there were discussions around the question of 'how to get the Indians out of Inanda' so that the area could become part of KwaZulu?"

Dr Dhlomo said when reading through the findings of the Wellings/Sutcliffe survey, "one does not find anything new ..."

"There is a mere re-statement of what has been common-knowledge ever since the unrest started (namely that this was not a conflict between Indians and Africans).

"There is the usual and inevitable unsubstantiated smear of Inkatha, and the so-called impis.

"And there is, of course, a spirited, yet transparent attempt to absolve the UDF and its affiliates from any complicity in fomenting the unrest in the Greater Durban area."

Dr Dhlomo said that on behalf of the KwaZulu Government he once again reassured members of the Indian Community at Inanda that "no self-respecting African in Natal will ever co-operate in any scheme that seeks to deprive them of their land".

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CSO: 3400/531

COMMENTATOR SAYS FREE PRESS MUST ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Nov 85 p 6

[Commentary by Ken Owen]

[Text]

Freedom of speech, to cite a cliché, does not extend to the right to yell "Fire!" in a crowded cinema. As with speech, so with the Press and television — there are limits.

The dispute over the government's banning of television cameras from riot areas, and the controls which it effectively retains over all working journalists, is essentially a dispute over the proper limits of a free Press.

The issues are not simple. Even in the US, where the first amendment to the constitution actually forbids the legislature to make any law abridging the freedom of speech (which the courts have found to include freedom of the Press), the need for limits arises from time to time.

A famous dispute arose during World War II concerning publication of the departure times of ships in harbour.

A less obvious case concerned the publication of the famous Pentagon Papers, when both the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* submitted without a murmur to a court order, subsequently found to be unlawful, which forbade them to publish.

In Britain, publication by the *Sunday Times* of the story of thalidomide — the tranquilliser that caused children to be born without limbs — was suppressed for years by the law of contempt. The British Official Secrets Act, a law quite as bad as anything known in South Africa, forbids in Section 2 the giving or

receiving of confidential official information.

The prohibition is rarely used but has been found to inhibit publication of information which is not "officially" leaked. In other words, it serves to protect the government and civil servants against damaging publication while permitting them to leak what they like.

The extreme case, of course, was summed up by Lenin: "Why should any man be allowed to buy a printing press and disseminate pernicious opinions calculated to embarrass the government?"

Why, indeed?

There are two reasons. The first is that in a democracy the general populace has a right to information so that it can make reasonably sound judgments about its governance; the second is that the populace has a right to make its opinions known and to learn the opinions of others.

Both these rights — the right to know and the right to be heard — are vested in the people, not in the Press itself.

The distinction is important because there are newspaper owners who have views not dissimilar to those of Lenin, newspaper managers who think the rights of the Press are instruments of monopoly intended to produce a profit, and journalists who think their own commitment to a cause outweighs the rights of the public.

There is nothing unusual in

the arbitrary eviction of journalists from scenes of civil disturbance.

In the course of my career I have been forbidden to cross police lines in Washington (by police who subsequently lobbed tear gas in astonishing quantities at us), arrested in the Sudan, ejected from Kenya's Northern Frontier District by the colonial police, forbidden entry to Angolan and Mozambican war zones, ordered out of riot areas throughout southern Africa, and chased off by baton-swinging police in Turkey.

But eviction does not seriously interfere with reporting. It makes the task less dangerous and more arduous. Reporters can return to the scene of violence to question eyewitnesses, to check police accounts, to interview spokesmen and key leaders, and to assess damage.

In fact, after-the-event reporting is likely to be sounder, more accurate and more insightful — if less vivid — than on-the-spot work. The theatrical aspects are muted, which is hard on photographers and TV crews, but judgments are likely to be less hasty, inaccuracies more avoidable, and tunnel vision less common.

A legitimate criticism of the overseas reporting of South African events is that it has conveyed the impression of imminent revolution although none of the foreign correspondents to whom I have spoken thinks the conditions of revolution exist here. To that extent the reporting has been false.

An equally legitimate criticism of local reporting is that it has, with some creditable exceptions like the *Cape Times* and the *Eastern Province Herald*, been too muted to convey the magnitude of the events. The emphasis has consequently fallen rather too heavily on the consequences — such as sanctions and the overseas reporting — and rather

too lightly on the causes of black disaffection.

The law has, of course, interfered but there has been a dearth of sound follow-up work.

One outstanding example was an interview conducted by Graham Watts, then political reporter for the *Sunday Express*, with Tami Mali, a young black man who early on proclaimed the aim of making the townships ungovernable.

It was a stunning look into the mind of a radical young black man; but there have been very few such examples (perhaps because Watts landed in court for his pains), and the result is that we know far too little of either the people who cause the violence or of the issues that drive them.

This brings up the second justification for Press freedom. Black South Africans are clearly being denied, by circumstance and prejudice as much as by law, the right to be heard.

Therefore they are appealing, as powerless people always do, to foreign audiences for help (as the striking staff of Baragwanath Hospital did this week).

Voiceless people are trying to make themselves heard, and they have found the best way to do so is to create mayhem, which is reported abroad, which stimulates pressures like sanctions, which alarms the white business and political elites, which may lead to redress of black grievances.

The entire problem might be circumvented if, instead of trying to mute the news from the townships as government has appealed to them to do, the South African media were to increase and improve their reporting — to give black people a voice.

Like Lenin, government asks "Why?" The answer is that if the SABC and the Establishment media gave the voiceless masses of our country a fairer hearing, they might not need to yell "Fire!" to attract attention from abroad.

SANOC PLAN FOR JOBLESS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The South African National Olympic Committee (Sanoc) believes it has found an ingenious way to create jobs for the unemployed and at the same time upgrade sports facilities — particularly for the underprivileged.

In its annual report released yesterday, Sanoc president Mr Rudolph Opperman announced that he had received good news from the Department of Manpower.

"When the R600 million programme to create additional employment opportunities was announced by the authorities, we approached the Minister of Manpower to plead the case for improved sporting amenities in less privileged communities," he said.

"Having witnessed to what extent American sport gained by way of the employment programmes in the US during the depression years of the 1930s, it was felt that a similar scheme could be introduced in this country.

"The Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into sport estimated that the backlog on sporting facilities at schools and in less privileged communities to amount to R1 400 million.

"The Department of Manpower has now informed the committee that construction of sporting amenities will qualify as unemployment projects.

"Full details of the scheme and the procedures to follow have now been sent to all local authorities, development boards, directors of education, and national controlling bodies of sport, with the request that they use the opportunities created by the programme to alleviate unemployment.

"Particularly in the case of black schools, the establishment of basic low-cost sportsfields represent ideal opportunities for employment. In addition, many children whose parents are no longer in a position to keep them at school as a result of unemployment, could be assisted in this manner."

The establishment of elementary sporting facilities in the form of levelled surfaces, turfed and possibly irrigated, plus a few concrete surfaces for netball, paddle tennis and such games, was required. Such facilities were relatively inexpensive and labour intensive.

FUNDS SHOULD BE SOUGHT SOON

Mr Opperman has urged that local bodies give speedy attention to such projects and apply as soon as possible for Government financial assistance.

Funds will be made available on a project basis for the financing of a specific project. Requests for funds should be sent to the Provincial Administration: Director Local Government.

The following conditions will apply to State-aided projects:

- Only additional projects which lead to the employment of unemployed persons will be financed with Government funds. Projects already budgeted for do not qualify.
- Only unemployed people who are not entitled to unemployment benefits, or whose benefits are already exhausted, may be employed on such projects. Those who qualify to be employed must be registered with the Divisional Inspectors of Manpower, or development boards or magistrates in remote areas.
- Only people who comply with normal work and residential conditions in respect of a specific area will be included in programmes for that area. This includes commuters and contract workers who are normally employed in that area and who became unemployed.
- Arrangements must be made for the employment of persons on a temporary basis as casuals, and no unemployment insurance contributions will be paid.
- The State will pay a maximum of R8 a work-day for each unemployed person for projects in towns and urban areas. At least R4 a day must be paid to the unemployed person. The remaining amount will be used for the financing of material, equipment, food, transport, supervision or general administrative costs. The corresponding amounts for rural areas are R6 and R3.
- Projects which may elicit negative publicity, such as luxury projects like golf courses, will not receive high preference.
- Preference will be given to projects involving more than 20 unemployed persons with a duration of more than two months, and which can be completed before the end of March 1986 or shortly thereafter.

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CSO: 3400/598

GOVERNMENT HAS 'NO STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH COSATU'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

THE Government has no formal strategy in terms of which it can deal with the emergence of a politicised trade union movement as evidenced in the creation in Natal at the weekend of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

According to Government analytical experts who have been watching the trade union scene for some time, the formation of a broadly based trade union body as the logical extension to the current situation of unrest has been anticipated for some time.

The expert analysis of Cosatu is that it is a predominantly socialistic organisation, containing other elements strongly in favour of African socialism or communism.

It is a broadly based body, the constituent affiliations of which go beyond any single organisation within the current South African political context, although it appears bound to replace the ANC orientated SA Council of Trade Unions (Sactu) as the major political voice of trade unions in South Africa.

According to the Gov-

ernment analysts, Cosatu's support is likely to grow in the current circumstances and that it can expect support for its actions from trade union groupings which are not affiliated to it.

The sources said that Government's only answer appeared to lie in one of two directions — either to completely dismantle apartheid in terms which would satisfy Blacks, or to take repressive action.

Gap taken

"The unions have taken the gap offered by the Wiehahn Commission to form a militant, political grouping," the source said. "The Government now has either to go backwards and act in a repressive manner, or it can dismantle apartheid," he said.

"The big danger lies in permitting revolutionary forces to take over the trade unions and acting against the democratic forces within the unions," the source said.

All sources consulted yesterday indicated an awareness of the formation of a body such as Cosatu to enunciate the political demands of Blacks.

According to the Gov-

ernment experts consulted, Cosatu's formation was a logical step within the framework of Black political aspirations and could be viewed as the second phase, after the creation of a situation of general unrest, of a climate of ungovernability within South Africa.

Assocom

Although Assocom issued no formal statement, sources within the organisation yesterday indicated that they were unhappy with the formation of a politicised trade union movement, although the step to form Cosatu was widely expected.

Dr Johan van Zyl, chief executive of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said the formation of Cosatu "introduces a new dimension in labour relations".

"The FCI notes the danger that industrial relations issues will be regarded as ultimately political in nature and as a consequence of the lack of effective political expression being granted to Black workers, a predominant factor in the country's work force," he said.

POVERTY AMONG WHITE FAMILIES REPORTEDLY REACHING CRITICAL POINT

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Joao Santa Rita]

[Text]

WHITE children are begging for food in Johannesburg parks after a dramatic increase in the number of pupils who go to school hungry.

An investigation by The Sunday Star found that in Johannesburg and the surrounding areas more than 10 000 white children are receiving meals from welfare organisations, which are struggling to make ends meet.

And thousands of other children around the country are in the same plight.

"It's a sad sight," said Mrs Margaret Morgan, whose church provides meals for about 1 400 children from three different schools.

"We know of a few cases where schoolchildren were seen begging food from hobos in one of the city's parks."

Mrs Morgan said poverty among white families was reaching a critical point.

Her organisation was able to provide food for the children through donations given by a supermarket chain and a bakery.

"The people who are involved in the scheme are all retired, some of them over 70 years of age. We get no other help at all," she said.

"We would love to be able to give those children some milk but unfortunately the cost is prohibitive."

A welfare worker said there were now cases of serious malnutrition among some white children in Johannesburg. In some schools children were

asked to bring extra sandwiches so other children could have food to take home.

Mr Hennie Becker, National Party MPC for Jeppe who has been involved in welfare work with the schools, said the problem with hungry children at school started last year. An investigation was launched.

The Transvaal Education Department and the Department of Health and Welfare had been informed of the situation and was providing some help.

"The TED has estimated the number of pupils who need help in the Johannesburg and surrounding areas to be about 10 000," he said.

Mr Ronny West, chairman of the Jimmy O'Connor Welfare Services Club, said his organisation was feeding 900 pupils in 12 schools in the Johannesburg eastern suburbs.

"The situation has definitely worsened. When we started the scheme in March we adopted two schools, now we have 12," he said.

Mr West said the number of schoolchildren in the feeding schemes was much higher if one took into consideration the outlying areas of Johannesburg. A further 9 000 children were involved.

Mr West said although there had been a good response from the public when the problem of hungry white children was first highlighted earlier in the year, now very few donations were coming in.

INKATHA MAY EMBRACE ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 7

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

INKATHA is considering opening its membership to all races as the ideal of a single nonracial government for Natal-kwaZulu becomes more of a possibility.

A multiracial Inkatha will be in a strong position to extend its constituency from the Zulu majority in the region to the white and Indian minorities should a "Kwa-Natal" region become a reality.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, disclosed this week that the central committee of the movement had set up a study group which was still examining the possibilities of opening membership to all races following the repeal this year of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

At present Inkatha is open to blacks only.

Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha had no ideological problems about opening its doors to other groups, but there were practical problems.

"There are still laws which militate against the full political participation of non-blacks in the activities of the movement," he said. Among these were the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act.

Asked whether the possibility existed of any form of coalition between Inkatha and another movement such as the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha already had a joint consultative committee with the PFP, but he did not see any possibility of deeper coalition at this stage.

At present Inkatha is working on a joint administrative structure for a regional authority with the Natal Provincial Administration.

When that is achieved, a "mini-Indaba" will be called with a view to setting up a single Natal administration. All political parties and interest groups will be invited to this conference.

The Government has already indicated it is prepared to consider a regional solution for Natal.

Inkatha is believed to be ready to re-examine some of the Buthelezi Commission's recommendations in view of present-day conditions. One of the aspects of the commission's report was protection of minorities, and remains an essential part of the negotiation process.

THOUSANDS OF WHITES SEEK HELP FROM CHARITIES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Joao Santa Rita]

[Text]

WHITES are rushing to the doors of charity organisations by the thousands in a desperate bid to make ends meet as the battered South African economy takes its toll.

Welfare institutions in Johannesburg, struggling to cope, told The Sunday Star that a growing number of white families were approaching them for help.

"My place is packed out," says Mr Phil Visagie of the Samaritan Inn. "I have families with children from as far away as South West Africa with nowhere to go.

"People even write to us from far away saying they are hitch-hiking to get here. I have no place for them."

Jean (35), who does not wish her surname to be mentioned, said tragedy struck her family on a Wednesday last month when "the people from the courts" arrived at her house in one of Johannesburg's southern suburbs.

"They took our furniture and we were left in the street," she recalled. "The man from the courts kept asking us where we were going to go with the three children. I did not know but I told him God would take care of us."

She finally got a place in the Samaritan Inn.

Blonde and slim, in a pair of faded jeans, Jean explained that her family was a victim of the recession.

"My husband was self-employed and there are firms who owe us money but they couldn't pay. On paper we have money but the landlord cannot take that for payment."

Mr Jock Murray of Jesse Mission said that while his organisation had in the past catered mainly for alcoholics and drug addicts, now an increasing number of jobless white men approached him for help.

"In the last couple of months it has worsened tremendously, with men coming for help from as far as Cape Town."

Mrs Beryl Bergh of Meals on Wheels said although her organisation supplied about 200 meals twice a week to pensioners and indigent old people, she had been approached to help unemployed families.

"Unfortunately I cannot go out to help those people because I have no resources. I will make exceptions when approached by a welfare organisation."

Mr Hennie Becker, MPC for Jeppe, said in some suburbs the economic crisis had taken a tremendous toll. "Some areas are on their knees."

Government departments and research institutions have no idea what the minimum subsistence level" (MSL) for a white family is. Professor Johan Potgieter of the Institute of Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth keeps figures for other race groups but not for whites.

"In September the MSL for a coloured family of five in the Johannesburg area was R389,30. For a white family you would probably add another R40, but this is only a guess," he said.

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CSO: 3400/597

JOB PROSPECTS LOOK BLEAK FOR INDIAN GRADUATES

Durban POST NATAL in English 20-23 Nov 85 p 13

[Text]

A RECORD 6 757
Indian pupils are expected to pass their Standard 10 exams with a matriculation exemption this year, but job and career prospects for them are looking bleak.

Professor Abraham Behr of the University of Durban-Westville's Centre for Tertiary Education, said this week that the job supply was becoming increasingly scarce with the current economic recession.

He warned that matric students should begin considering career prospects now, rather than waiting for the Senior Certificate results before reaching a decision.

"Students need to place a greater emphasis on a technical education than has been done before," Professor Behr said.

"For a long time the Indian community have

tended to go in for medicine, and teaching, but have failed to make a significant impact on the technological world yet.

"That will have to change as technical education is becoming increasingly important."

Professor Behr said that outside of teaching, social work, music, art, and drama, a BA degree could not really assist anyone in finding a job.

"Outside of these fields, BA degrees are not really career oriented and are becoming more symbols of academic competence than means to employment."

Subjects that drew the most students for BA degrees were English, Afrikaans, psychology, history, and sociology.

"There is a definite oversupply of people qualified in these fields. The majority of people who do graduate in these fields are not going to get jobs."

The best job prospects, Professor Behr said, were in the fields of the sciences and engineering, followed by commerce and administration. It was therefore

important that as many pupils as possible wrote matric maths on the higher grade.

"Writing maths on the standard grade effectively shuts the door on a science oriented career," Professor Behr said.

He said school pupils should begin looking at job prospects now, examining what is involved in the various fields, and getting career counselling.

"Pupils should not rely on career counselling alone. They should do their own research into what's available."

He also said more pupils should show a readiness to work outside of Durban.

"Too many qualified people are not willing to move out of the city because of family ties, yet there are many opportunities available in outlying areas and the African (homeland) states."

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CSO: 3400/533

RENT BOYCOTT CRIPPLES VAAL COUNCILS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 85 p 7

[Article by Michael Tissing]

[Text]

The black town councils of the Vaal Triangle have been crippled by lack of funds as a result of the decision by residents 15 months ago not to pay rent until their grievances were redressed.

The chief director of the Orange-Vaal Development Board, Mr DC Ganz, said the councils had "run out of funds to the extent that they can no longer meet their commitments to the Rand Water Board and Escom".

"The councils cannot meet their commitments to other local authorities with regard to water, electricity, sewerage and other such services."

Mr Ganz said development funds which were supposed to be used for housing, township development and provision of services were being used to finance

the running cost of the councils.

"All of this contributes towards a situation where health hazards for the inhabitants can develop and the quality of life in general can be affected.

PROTESTS

"Any person or party who therefore advises people not to pay their dues does not have the development of this community at heart."

The anti-rent protests in the Vaal Triangle began in September last year after the councils announced rent increases. Community organisations complained that the increases were too high.

On September 3 the community took its protest to the streets and many people died in clashes with police. Several community leaders have faced trial as a result of the anti-rent protests.

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CSO: 3400/533

NEW PRESIDENT OF INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS SPEAKS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text]

STUART SAUNDERS, vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town (UCT) and newly-elected president of the SA Institute of Race Relations, confesses he is still uncertain how he will publicly represent the institute.

There can be no doubt, however, that this initial hesitancy will quickly be dispelled, and that this high profile office will be used vigorously as a platform to press for urgent and meaningful reform in South Africa.

Saunders remains an unequivocal opponent of apartheid and is bluntly critical of the "lack of vision" displayed by government, and the obfuscating manner in which President P W Botha has outlined his perspective of reform.

"People just do not yet know in precise terms what government has in mind for our future," he observed. "Botha has been using words that can be interpreted in different ways. What, for example, does he mean by a common citizenship?"

The embryo constitutional framework as structured so far by government, tri-cameral in form and prescriptive by nature, is totally unacceptable to Saunders.

"There must be a clear understanding at this constitution will have to change drastically," he says. "It still entrenches racialism. But, then, government has been warned many times that the exclusion of blacks would be fatal. Until that is accepted, any changes that occur from now on are not going to be conducive to harmonious relations."

Problems

Saunders said he firmly believes the

present constitutional framework is a recipe that has the potential for creating administrative chaos in the country, particularly dealing with matters like education and health. Problems there are already and this system of "own" and "general" affairs were merely going to exacerbate matters.

Saunders often draws on the findings and conclusions of the Human Sciences Research Council's (HSRC) study on inter-group relations to reinforce his observations.

The report, he says, demonstrates that apartheid is patently destructive of inter-group relations, and legislation which entrenches discrimination must be withdrawn. "The troubles we're experiencing now were predicted by the HSRC."

Using the recent partial desegregation of the trains as an example, Saunders observes that a task only half completed leaves a residue more bitter than if the job was not done at all. "As long as there are still white coaches there will continue to be bitterness," he says.

Extremely worried at the way in which conditions within the country have deteriorated into violence and unrest, Saunders lays the blame squarely at the door of racialism and government's abrogation of the rule of law.

"I am extremely dismayed at the violence demonstrated on both sides, by the people and the police. But it must be difficult to get people worked up like this

unless there are deep-seated grievances."

Detentions, particularly on the scale at which they are occurring, has to stop, he asserts. "It is becoming increasingly apparent that it is a thoroughly bad system and needs a remedy where peoples' rights should be protected.

"We need desperately to return to the rule of law. All such actions do now is add to the tension and turmoil in SA."

Saunders expresses harsh criticism at the way schools in the Cape were summarily closed last month — and on how police have been drawn onto the grounds. It is purely confrontational, and such an approach merely fuels the conflict, Saunders states.

He believes the educational authorities concerned and the police would materially help to defuse the situation if they determinedly withdrew from using confrontational tactics.

Communities would then try to ensure that those concerned with persevering with violence would become isolated.

"Communities could then work through their perceptions of the role of education, and the education of their children to work with the existing system until meaningful changes can be brought about," Saunders says.

But he fears the situation may already have deteriorated beyond that point.

Education in this country has now descended into crisis in which the black and coloured communities particularly are now rejecting what they are being presented with.

And it is this rejection, he warns, which should concern all SA for the future of the country.

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CSO: 3400/531

GOVERNMENT REJECTS PLEA ON LAND TRANSFER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text] Simmering discontent about the transfer of 120,000 Pedi people to KwaNdebele has come to a head as renewed pleas by Lebowa MPs for the Moutse area to remain part of Lebowa have been rejected.

The refusal of the Government to reconsider Moutse's fate was reported yesterday by the Lebowa delegation after a meeting at the Union Buildings with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and his two deputies.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development said the Government would not be issuing any immediate statement.

Moutse MP Mr Maredi Choueu said he believed Moutse was being offered to kwaNdebele as a reward to that homeland for agreeing to take independent status. "We feel like John the Baptist's head being served up on a platter (to Salome)," the grey-haired politician said.

He added that people in Moutse had contributed R42,000 to a legal defence fund to fight the transfer.

Conflict

He said until recently there had been virtually no violence in the area but just this week people who favoured kwaNdebele had been attacked and the elders feared they might be unable to contain further conflict.

Mr Choueu and other members of the delegation -- fellow MPs Mr T.J. Mathebe and Mr M.G. Mathebe and local council member Mr S.K. Jiyani -- gave the following reasons for resisting transfer:

--They would be in an independent homeland rather than a self-governing one and therefore a step further removed from South African status.

--It was "unthinkable" in traditional law that the Pedis -- who had originally occupied the area 200 years ago and had offered hospitality to the Ndebeles in the 1920s -- should be made subject to the newcomers in the area.

--Pedi chiefs, of whom there are six in Moutse alone, play a central part in government in Lebowa. In kwaNdebele they would have no say.

--Pedis would lose their language rights and their children would be educated in a tongue which was not their own.

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CSO: 3400/534

BLACK GROUP CALLS FOR SADF PULLOUT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 85 p 6

[Text]

THE Soweto Parents Creches Committee (SPCC) called for the withdrawal of the South African Defence Force from the townships as "one of the necessary requirements for normal schooling".

In a Press statement released yesterday, the secretary of the SPCC, Miss Priscinne Masepe, said that among the other issues raised by the committee were the repeal of emergency regulations, the deferment of examinations, the release of detained students and the constitution of the SRC to be recognised.

In a meeting with the SPCC at the weekend, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said that "the SADF shall only be withdrawn when the situation returns to normal".

In response, the committee said that it had "tried its best to present the case to the Government", and that it would "formally report back to the Soweto community at a date to be announced later".

/8309

CSO: 3400/582

TREASON TRIAL WITNESS INTERPRETS ANC SONGS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 85 p 8

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — An ANC song, "We don't want people from the West," sung at a meeting allegedly attended by some of the accused in the Treason trial in Pietermaritzburg, indicated that the ANC believed Western capitalist countries vacillated in their support of the ANC's liberation struggle, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

A witness, who cannot be identified and who admitted to being an African National Congress and SA Congress of Trade Unions member, said that the ANC regarded Western countries as purporting to support the struggle but often vacillating.

The ANC, on the other hand, believed that the socialist countries had a firm commitment in favour of the struggle, the witness said.

The 16 accused are Mr Mawalan Ramgobin (52) Mr Chanderdo Sewpershad (43) Mr Mooroo-

gih Jayahajapathy Naidoo (53), Dr Essop Essack Jassat (52), Mr Dundubela Aubrey Mokoena (37), Mr Ephraim Curtis Nkondo (56), Mr Archibald Joseph Gumede (70), Mr Devadas Paul David (40), Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66), the Reverend Frank Chikane (34), Mr Cassim Saloojee (49), Professor Ismail Mohammed (54), and four members of the SA Allied Worker's Union, Mr Sisa Njikalani (29), Mr Sam Kikine (36), Mr Isaac Ngcobo (36) and the national chairman Mr Thozamile Gqweta.

The witness told the court that one of the slogans chanted at a meeting originated from Zipra forces.

"Some of our ANC forces fought with the liberation forces of Zimbabwe. They wanted to pass through Zimbabwe to liberate South Africa."

The word "voetsek" repeated 14 times in one song meant that the singers did not want the present South African Government.

Another song was "The burden is a heavy one, they will tell the truth through the rifle".

The witness said: "We used to sing this song in the camps (ANC). My interpretation was that South Africa had to be taken by force and could only be taken through the barrel of a gun.

Proceeding.

/8309

CSO: 3400/582

CREDIBILITY OF SYSTEM OF BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES AGAIN QUESTIONED

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 9 Nov 85 p 13

[Report by Kin Bentley]

[Text]

THE credibility of the system of black local authorities — on which the Government's African policy rests and which opponents of apartheid argue has been the cause of much resentment — has again come into question with the appointment of an "administrator" in Cradock's Illegible Township.

This follows the resignation earlier this year of the entire black Town Council there.

Another administrator, Mr Barry Erasmus, was also recently appointed after the resignation of Uitenhage's Kwanobuhle Town Council.

In virtually every town and city in the Eastern Cape "residents' associations" or "civic organisations" have sprung up over the past two years in opposition to the town council system and apartheid in general.

They have formed the basis of black "resistance" to apartheid structures and have increasingly come under Government pressure.

Many of their leaders have been detained. Several have died mysteriously, including four Cradock UDF leaders. Others are in hiding or have disappeared.

These organisations have repeatedly called for the integration of municipalities and the scrapping of the Black Local Authorities Act, which gave rise to the councils. This the Government has refused to do.

This conflict of interests between the Government and anti-apartheid groups has seen the situation deteriorate in many parts of the country, with consumer boycotts and often violence resulting.

The Government has interpreted this resistance to its apartheid structures as an attempt to make areas "ungovernable".

Opposition spokesman, on the other hand, argue that "popular leaders" who reject apartheid structures have been removed from their communities, leaving the townships leaderless.

They say that by not heeding their calls for the scrapping of apartheid structures and instead removing articulate, adult leaders from the townships, the Government itself has contributed to making some areas "ungovernable".

The new administrator of Illegible, Mr Johnny Landman, who is also the Town Clerk of Cradock, said this week he hoped his appointment would "help facilitate better communications between the municipality and the black community".

But the president of the Cradock Residents' Association (Cradora), Mr Monwabisi Makaula, said little headway could be made before the lifting of the state of emergency and of a ban on meetings in the location until December 31 and until the release of about 15 Cradock detainees.

Mr Landman said he had only been active in his new role for the past two weeks and had not had sufficient time to gauge the community's attitude to his appointment.

He said his appointment, by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, meant he would carry out the functions of the disbanded Illegible Town Council.

One of his objectives would be to organise the election of a new local au-

thority "in time to come". Asked if he thought a new council would not also be rejected, he said: "One has to abide by present regulations and laws."

He said before 1972 Ilingelihle was under the jurisdiction of the white local authority. It was then taken over by the East Cape Development Board, until gaining autonomy as a "Town Council".

He had no connections with the ECDB and was only responsible to the Minister, he said.

The chief director of the ECDB, Mr Louis Koch, said the board's role in the township ceased with the establishment of a local authority there.

They implemented influx control in the township and had to "deal with unauthorised people".

This would now be the task of the administrator and his staff.

He said the board's role was purely one of running a labour bureau there and dealing with labour placements.

This contention was rejected by Mr Makaula, who said both the council and the development board, through the labour bureau, had been responsible for implementing influx control and granting housing permits.

He said the murdered Cradock leader, Mr Matthew Goniwe, had continually been refused permission to get a house, despite being born and bred in Cradock.

He said the community councils "had no communication with the people" and were "found to be useless".

Mr Makaula said since 1983, when Cradock was

formed, they had campaigned for Cradock to be under one municipality and they still wanted that for the future.

However, he said, their initial demand had been neglected and had been overtaken by other priorities.

He said in discussions Cradock had with the Cradock Employers' Federation, a group of concerned white Cradock residents affected by the trade boycott there, he got the impression they also felt "distanced" from the Ilingelihle community, under the present system.

Mr Makaula said the community had not been informed of Mr Landman's appointment and had only heard about it through the media. The same approach of keeping the community uninformed had been used when the community council was first introduced about seven years ago. It had been voted in by a handful of residents "if there were any at all".

He said before he could comment on Mr Landman's appointment, he would have to receive a mandate from the community, which was impossible due to the ban on public meetings.

The MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, said it was absolutely essential that the Government release black leaders nationwide so that "proper negotiations can take place".

Mr Savage said such negotiations should be between recognised black leaders and the Department of Constitutional Development on a "new dispensation, new structures".

"Blacks repudiate the structures of local government created for them, without any input from blacks themselves," he said.

"It's not just open beaches, housing, transport — these are merely symptoms. Black people are discriminated against in the constitution of the country. They are legislated into powerlessness by the constitution."

The MP for Algoa, Mr James Kleynhans, defended the system of local government established by the Government and rejected the idea of single city councils for all races, saying this would lead to "a black majority".

"One group should not be dominated by another," he said.

Mr Kleynhans added that the percentage poll in the last New Brighton council elections had been higher than for the recent white municipal elections in PE.

He said the UDF was an arm of the ANC and rejected the Government's reform moves because it was only interested in taking power — "they want it for themselves — they want all or nothing".

The Government had "shown its hand" with the creation of Regional Services Councils, which were to be "inter-racial bodies". He saw this as "a step — you can't say what's going to happen in the next 10 to 15 years. You can't do it overnight. We must do the things that suit the people".

The administrator of Kwanobuhle, Mr Erasmus, was reported this week as saying most residents of Uitenhage would be prepared to share power, provided no one group dominated another.

REFLECTIONS ON EDUCATION CRISIS

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 23 Nov 85 p 18

[Article by Dale Lautenbach]

[Text]

THE education crisis is beyond solution. Even the most constructive actions now would be no more than a salvage operation.

Mr Richard Dudley, past school principal and president of the non-racial New Unity Movement, said the schools crisis had reached a point of "no-go".

"All the options that lay before the community in the Western Cape between August and November have been exhausted. All the opportunities the authorities had for taking up negotiations have been ignored with criminal regularity. The only thing that might salvage the people who have been through the most extraordinary circumstances is the greatest degree of co-operation between parents, teachers and pupils to compel the authorities to agree to examinations in March next year.

"If not, we're going to have educational, sociological, employment, domestic and a host of other problems multiplying at a rate which makes the mind boggle. And these will continue in 1986, '87, '88 and beyond."

Mr Dudley sounded this warning against the background of a crisis which has been raging as a politically motivated school boycott. Now though, the actions of the past months have culminated in the awesome reality of examination writing — an anxious time under the best of conditions.

The focus is no longer primarily political but academic too. The Catch 22 circumstances under which children are being forced to write or not to write have borne a new monster which has been labelled "academic fraud". Even teachers who were not politically inspired by the boycott before have found themselves involved to the hilt now because their very academic principles and the morality of the role of educator is on the line.

Aggressive behaviour

One teacher, who asked to remain unidentified, described the atmosphere at her school, where "about 50 percent of the Std 6 to 9 pupils are writing".

"Tears, tears, tears and more tears," she said. "And there's a lot of aggressive behaviour too. There is mass distress and people are stretched to their limits. Two teachers at our school have thrown fits — literally gone hysterical and I think I'm next. We've been forced to forego all academic principles which is tragic and more teachers now are mobilised. Even the reactionary teachers are horrified by the farce. There's just no morality.

"And it all could have been radically alleviated if the authorities had been prepared to negotiate. The teachers would sacrifice their December holidays they are so concerned about the academic

losses — and the unemployment which is facing all these young people now."

The factors affecting the children most were police presence, parental pressure and guilt, she said, the guilt that they had let their friends down if they wrote exams, the guilt if they chose the boycott option.

Children in conflict

"The children are in a situation of extraordinary conflict and having to make decisions with responsibility far beyond their years and with no decision being clearly the right or wrong one," said University of Cape Town psychology lecturer Ann Levett.

Clinically, she said, there was evidence of all sorts of depression being suffered and displayed in different ways as a result of the levels of anxiety. Chronic stress produced a range of symptoms and sleeping and eating disorders were among those of which she had heard evidence.

"Some kids are also acting out, which means they are more angry and more fierce in their confrontation with authority than before and more likely to continue with this sort of behaviour. People in the helping professions are also deeply concerned by the long-term affects of this brutalisation of a community. Children exposed to violence like this grow up taking it for granted as the norm.

"I'm also concerned about the psychological repercussions for the parents."

A clinical psychologist identified what she termed "survivor guilt" as a devastating factor.

"There are children writing exams but torn apart by guilt because their friends aren't writing or because their friends are in detention and can't write. When a partner or friend is detained there's the guilt of 'being free'. People ask themselves 'Why wasn't I detained? Am I doing enough?'"

It's another Catch 22 and there are no survivors it seems.

The "protection" of police and army patrols at exam writing venues was another source of distress, she said.

"The levels of confusion, the inconsistencies, produce high anxiety. There is an essential inconsistency in accepting 'protection' from the very people who threaten your security."

A teacher (again the request for anonymity is being respected) at a school no less involved in the crisis but where there has been a little less overt expression in

violence and street confrontation, said most of the pupils were writing but felt no less committed to what was going on in the community.

"We have been involved in a very democratic process of programmes, education and discussions in the classrooms, so on the surface it might appear quieter than elsewhere. But I have only admiration for these children sitting their exams. I think they are being very courageous because they are no less committed than those who are not writing. And, yes, this does produce stress for them. Call it guilt if you must."

Outright criticism

She could imagine, she said, how teachers not previously politically motivated and who were now experiencing their educational principles being so thoroughly offended, would become involved in outright criticism of the incredible situation created by the state's education officials.

"I couldn't put my pupils into an exam if they were not prepared," she said.

Mr Dudley said the psychological effect in the entire community was catastrophic.

"There has been a tremendous increase in the levels of acute tension. Hysteria, nightmares, visible neurotic conditions, inability to sleep and lack of concentration are all conditions that have become common now."

There were numbers of Std 9 and matric pupils who had decided that they were not going to return to school — at all, he said.

"Some of them are planning to complete their schooling through cram colleges or correspondence courses. Others are simply giving up on all education and are going to look for jobs — in a period of exceptionally high unemployment."

And at the root of all the symptoms emerging in the community now, from the intimacy of personal distress to the broader issues of political struggle and academic principles thrown into disarray, was a common denominator of officialdom best described by Mr Dudley . . .

"... We're up against a solid wall of ignorance, incompetence and bureaucratic skulduggery . . . all the elements of an authoritarian state."

NUMBER OF BLACK PUPILS RISE AS FIGURES FOR WHITES DWINDLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text] While the number of black pupils starting school for the first time has risen by nearly 150,000 over the past 10 years, the number of white children entering Grade One during the same period has dropped by nearly 13,000.

In 1976, 548,021 black children enrolled for Grade One, and by next year this figure is expected to reach between 695,000 to 700,000.

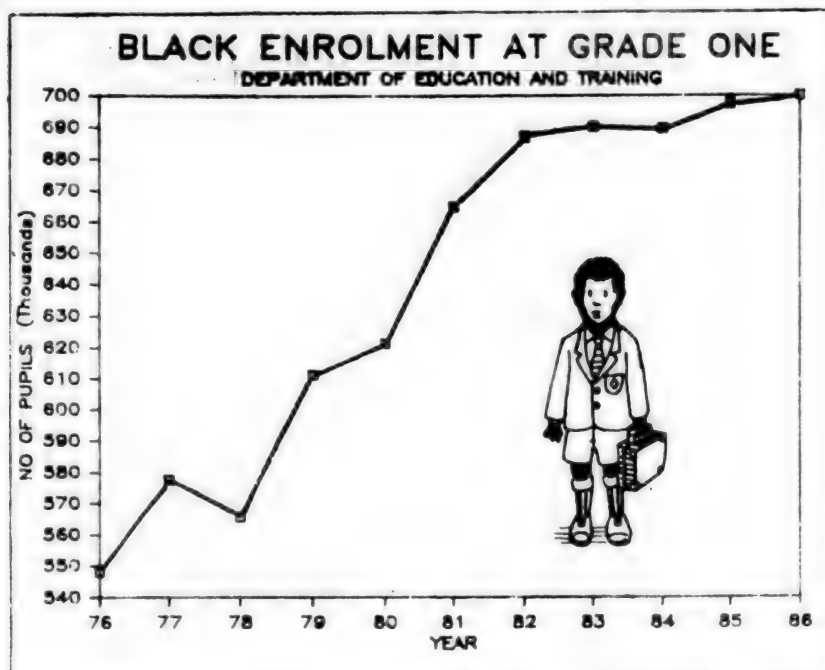
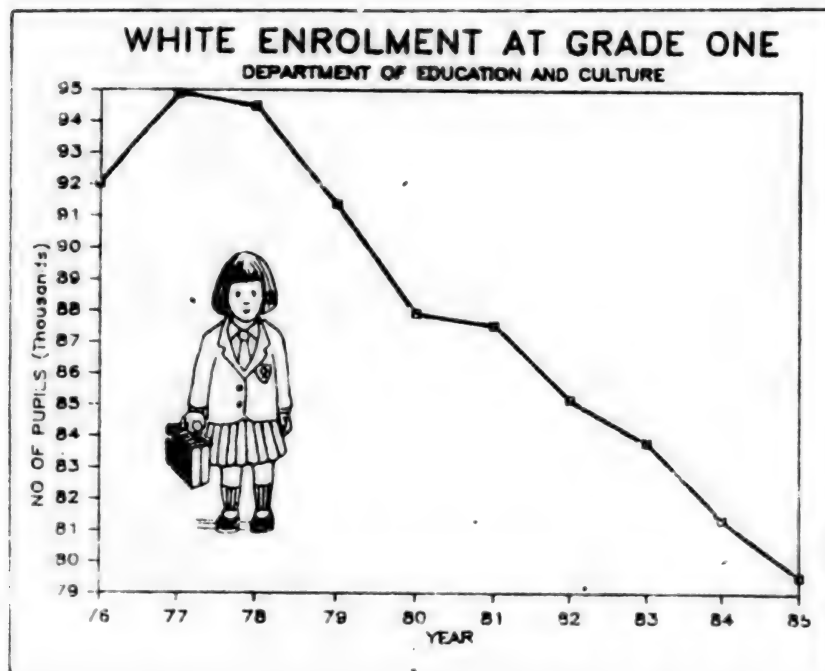
In contrast, the white school population in Grade One has gradually decreased from 91,399 in 1978 to the 79,547 children who registered this year.

This continual drop in the white school population has meant that fewer teachers are needed and white teaching colleges will decrease their intake by hundreds next year because of the shrinking population.

The proposed decrease in student intake at the white colleges comes at a time when the black schools are suffering from a severe shortage of qualified teaching staff.

And, although there will be room for several hundred black students at the white colleges next year, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, has said it will not be possible to grant admission to black students to the white colleges. The reason behind barring entrance to black students is that the teaching colleges are an "own affairs" concern. Universities, on the other hand, are allowed to accept black students.

At the rate South Africa is producing black teachers -- about 8,000 each year -- there will be a shortfall of about 190,000 teachers by the year 2000.



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CSO: 3400/534

CALL FOR NATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING PLAN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text] The unequal distribution of teachers--a surplus in the white and Indian schools and a shortage in the black and coloured--will continue as long as South Africa's education system remains segregated, a leading educationist said.

Dr Ken Hartshorne, who is a member of the De Lange Commission into Education, said as long as the training of teachers was controlled by the employing body, the unequal distribution of teachers would continue.

And he also called for a national plan for teacher training.

Dr Hartshorne's comments follow last week's announcement by the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, that only 100 newly qualified teachers--a drop of 60--would be accepted in his schools next year.

The drop was caused by the dwindling Indian population.

A similar problem exists in white schools and next year white colleges will decrease their student intake by hundreds because of the decreasing white population and the drop in teacher resignations.

Planning Needs

The Transvaal Teachers' Association's general secretary, Mr Jack Ballard, said South Africa should be planning for the needs of all pupils--regardless of race.

He said the segregated training of teachers was not effective and that his association had called for one education department several times.

"It seems crazy that we have a surplus of teachers in the Indian and white schools while the coloured and black schools lack them," Mr Ballard said.

Although there would be places for several hundred students at the white colleges next year, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, said it would not be possible to grant admission to black students.

The black colleges were full and prospective students were being turned away, but Mr Clase said black people could not be admitted to the "whites only" colleges because they were an "own affairs" concern and so entrance was restricted.

A shortfall of 190,000 black teachers is expected by 2000. And that severe shortage is coupled with the poor qualifications of staff in black schools. In white schools only four percent of the teachers are underqualified while in the black schools the figure stands at 78 percent.

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CSO: 3400/533

SAIRR DIRECTOR SAYS ONE EDUCATION SYSTEM NEEDED NOW

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] South Africa could make an immediate start with de-segregating education, the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), Mr John Kane-Berman, said in Johannesburg.

Speaking at the Human Resources Management Outlook seminar of the Institute of Personnel Management, Mr Kane-Berman said that a segregated educational system was not suitable for the manpower profile of the future, and it was also unlikely that blacks would ever accept it.

"A 10-year-old white child today, who gets his or her first job in commerce or industry at the age of 25—15 years from now — is going to be working in a very different economic environment to anyone of us."

Racial

"There is a much greater chance that he or she will have a black secretary and a black boss than would be the case today. Discrimina-

tion in industry will be a thing of the past, and the work environment will be almost totally non-racial, but how is today's 10-year-old white child being prepared for this environment?" Mr Kane-Berman said.

"He or she is going out of a white suburb and a white school with his or her head full at best of racial stereotypes, and at worst of notions of racial superiority," Mr Kane-Berman said.

Ghetto

On the other hand, Mr Kane-Berman said, the black 10-year-old was also growing up in his residential and educational ghetto, harbouring deep resentments, but also having to work very closely

with whites in adult life.

Citing estimates that only 46 per cent of the 210 000 new executives in South Africa needed between 1980 and the year 2 000 would be supplied by the white population, Mr Kane-Berman asked whether the current generation of schoolchildren was being adequately prepared for the South Africa that lay ahead.

"Will people of different races be able to deal comfortably and naturally with one another in the commercial and industrial world? Would they look back with regret, even anger, that their schooling prepared them for a world which might have existed for their fathers, but does not exist for them?"

Confident

Mr Kane-Berman said

that it was possible to start desegregating education immediately, as follows:

- All authorities with school registering power could be given authority to register schools on a non-racial basis.

- The Government could publicly announce that church and other private schools were free to desegregate.

- The Government could actively encourage the establishment of non-apartheid schools by making subsidies available for them.

- The Government could itself establish non-racial schools.

Mr Kane-Berman said that he was confident that as parents looked ahead to the South Africa of the future, the demand for desegregated schools would grow.

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CSO: 3400/597

TECHNICAL EDUCATION EXPANDED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 85 p 29

[Text]

A new system of technical education for blacks will be launched in January through pilot projects at 75 schools, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said this week.

He told the annual meeting of the Alberton Chamber of Industry the system was designed to bring Department of Education and Training policy in line with the White Paper on education.

The system was directed at technical aspects of career education and aimed to meet the needs of the community, employers and manpower requirements, he said.

It also aimed to give

pupils the opportunity to realise their full potential.

Scientific, mathematical and technical moulding of the pupil would be promoted as well as the skills and knowledge demanded by modern society, he said.

Dr Viljoen said accredited training would be provided for pupils who chose particular career directions in the senior secondary phase.

It was envisaged that 21 percent of pupils in the senior secondary phase would eventually receive education directed at a technical career.

Less than one percent of pupils receive technical education at the secondary level and 5,8 percent receive technical orientation at the primary level.

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CSO: 3400/595

PROFESSOR SAYS WHITE TEACHERS SHOULD TEACH IN BLACK SCHOOLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 85 p 14

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

GRADUATING English speaking teachers were told at the weekend that they could expect to be teaching Black schoolchildren "sooner than you think".

Professor Andre le Roux, rector of the Edgewood College of Education in Natal, said that it was vitally important in the interests of the future of South African education that sound education reach as many children of all races as possible.

However, the present situation was one of an acute shortage of qualified Black teachers which was becoming worse all the time — and an oversupply of White teachers.

He said it would be "a good idea" if the Government started to use White teachers in Black schools, without detracting from the concept at this stage of "own" education.

Addressing a graduation ceremony at the Pre-

toria College of Education, Prof Le Roux said that to get the present teacher pupil ratio in Black schools down from one to 48 to an ideal one to 30 would mean boosting the roster of qualified Black teachers from 95 000 to 250 000 by the turn of the century.

At the same time the White population was declining, and there was already an oversupply of White teachers. It was estimated that there would be about 18 000 fewer White children at schools in two years time — and about two million more Black children.

The main target in the South African scenario was to achieve as highly qualified a work force as quickly as possible, and one interim step would be to start using White teachers in Black schools.

"White teachers are out of jobs. We are cutting back on White teacher training," he said.

For the future two main challenges faced the young teacher — a practical classroom challenge in which there would be less money for the logistics of education and more would have to be achieved; and the problem of ethnicism.

Of the future, Prof Le Roux called on all South Africans to avert a feeling of pessimism.

He said: "We as individuals feel so terribly hopeless in the face of unrest, economic recession, violence at the schools and wars and rumours of wars.

Birth pangs

"But we should look at it as being the birth pangs

of a newer and greater South Africa — and birth is always accompanied by pain.

"We must all work for a new South Africa for which we could live triumphantly and die willingly.

"We must see the future like the one of two men behind bars — the one who saw stars — and not the other, who saw only mud."

He added: "We must not wait for the future — we must go out and meet it head on."

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CSO: 3400/594

MATERIALS SECTOR SEEN AS MAJOR MONEY-MAKER

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 24 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

THE South African materials sector, until now a largely invisible giant, is about to wake up.

In the next few years, say experts, it could turn into one of the country's main international money-spinners.

Although it accounted in 1980 for 7,32 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) — agriculture chipped in a comparatively meagre 4,7 percent — the sector has until now had no institute or federation looking after its interests.

Indeed, the businessman in the street has generally been unaware of its existence.

Its practitioners have been metallurgical, ceramics, plastics and other experts, working in relative isolation.

Since 1984, however, those practitioners have started getting together, a process that led to an international symposium on materials engineering at Wits during the week.

Plans are now well advanced for a federation to be formed early next year under the chairmanship of Dr Brian Clark, chief director of the National Institute for Materials Research at the CSIR.

"It's a very inter-disciplinary business," says Professor Geoff Garrett, head of the department of metallurgy at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"Only now are we realising we need to move ahead together as a community."

While the economic impact of materials science and engineering has been well recognised in the West for a decade or more — President Ronald Reagan's science adviser, Dr G A Keyworth, has described it as "the most important field of science in the US today" — South African education and research in the field has lagged.

But Prof Garrett and others in the field see this late start as no real drawback.

"South Africa is up there with the best in the world when it comes to technical prowess and we have vast mineral resources to which we can add substantial value in secondary manufacturing.

"Our work with armaments and synthetic diamonds proves we can deliver high-tech goods, and has left us with technology going begging."

All these factors suggest

South Africa could follow Japan, the US and Europe into making advanced composites and away from bread-and-butter lines such as steel, where Taiwan and less-developed nations are moving in.

At the moment, the materials sector is a net earner of foreign exchange, thanks to iron, steel and non-ferrous metals. Ceramics, glass, plastics, rubber, polymers and other materials are currently drains on foreign exchange.

What the experts see when they gaze into their crystal ball is a South African industry developing high-alloy steels, polymers and new-generation ceramics to meet specific international market demands.

They also see materials science and engineering improving the profitability of traditional industries such as metals and mining.

Figures quoted by Professor Garrett, Dr Clark and Mr Louis Heyl in a paper delivered at the international symposium show how the materials sector compares with the economy as a whole as a generator of wealth.

While all other sectors combined employed 7 810 000 people in 1980 and contributed R57 310 million to GDP at a rate of R7 338 a worker, the materials sector employed 340 000 and contributed R3 730 million at a rate of R10 970 a worker.

Professor Garrett, Dr Clark, Mr Heyl and their colleagues in the materials community see development opportunities abounding in the transport, communications, mining, general engineering, farming and defence sectors.

"In ceramics, raw-material availability could underpin the development of a zirconia-based structural ceramics industry. Similarly, ceramic powders could be developed as feedstocks.

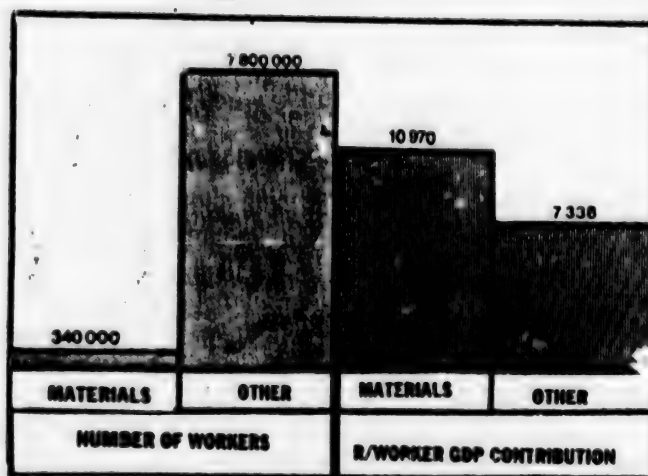
"In polymers, a local, coal-based polymer industry could offer unique opportunities."

One limitation to the development of new materials could be the smallness of the South African market. But in many instances the production volume generated in a materials pilot plant in South Africa is sufficient to meet local market demand.

"This raises the opportunity for pilot plants to become profit centres."

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CSO: 3400/585



VARIOUS FACTORS CONTINUE TO DEPRESS RAND

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 24 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Dr Roger Gidlow]

[Text]

THE continuing weakness of the rand remains a source of surprise to many commentators, but various factors are still depressing the currency.

The measures taken at the end of August have failed to strengthen the currency, and in some respects they have proved to be counter-productive. This has not dissuaded the proponents of more controls from calling for further action, and one focal point of attention has been the use of the forward rand/dollar market by overseas institutions.

Multinational companies with overseas subsidiaries find that exchange-rate movements can have a marked impact on their consolidated balance sheets. Foreign-controlled companies operating in South Africa classify their local investments as rand-denominated assets.

The parent company overseas, in contrast, treats them as foreign-currency assets which are obviously vulnerable to depreciation if the rand remains weak. Such "translation exposures" faced by foreign-controlled companies can be hedged in the local foreign-exchange market in terms of the exchange-control regulations in force.

Faced with a falling rand in the past few years these companies have been hedging their balance-sheet positions by buying forward dollars against rands, and rolling over these positions. The mechanics involved can be illustrated by a simple example.

We will assume that a foreign-controlled company in South Africa has a local investment worth R3 million, and decided to hedge this asset in the local market by selling rands forward for one year in return for dollars at a rate of 90 American cents to the rand.

The forward sale will, therefore, bring in \$2.7 million at the end of the first year. If the spot rand/dollar rate is only 45 cents at that stage, the sale of just \$1.35 million will bring in R3 million, and the sale of the other \$1.35 million brings in rands which can be added to the reserves of the foreign-controlled company in South Africa.

The original R3 million obtained from the sale of the forward dollars can now be sold forward again for another year, and if the rand weakens again in the meantime another dollar profit will be reaped.

Such hedging activities have obviously exerted some downward pressure on the spot rand for some time, and this influence could still be

present in the markets. A significant part of the short-term capital outflows from South Africa in the past year or two could stem from these forward-exchange transactions by foreign-controlled companies.

If these companies were deprived of this facility and forced immediately to cancel their forward contracts, this would necessitate them selling dollars forward, and forward rand/dollar rates would become even more distorted than is the case at present.

South African exporters would suffer even more from distorted forward rates in the form of the possible absence of any premium on forward dollars against rands.

At the same time the forward selling of dollars by foreign-controlled companies would involve banks in selling spot dollars under the present spot-swap system of forward exchange, and the spot value of the rand could rise significantly in the short term.

If the regulations were changed so that the forward contracts held by foreign-controlled companies could be kept until they matured, but could not be rolled over, the distorting effects on forward rand/dollar rates would be

avoided. The spot value of the rand, however, should still rise, because the dollars which are obtained from maturing forward contracts would be sold in the spot market.

There are, however, grounds for arguing that any interference with the freedom of foreign-controlled companies to hedge their capital bases would be a retrograde step. The attractions of South Africa as an outlet for foreign investment would suffer since the present hedging facilities are of value in view of the high rate of inflation which prevails in the Republic.

To remove these facilities would in any case amount to shutting the door after the horse has bolted in the sense that the forward covering of "translation exposures" is already built into the exchange rates.

It would also be somewhat incongruous to remove such facilities while at the same time continuing to provide flexibility for importers and exporters to manage their currency exposures through the cancellation and re-instatement of forward contracts.

The removal of such facilities in any case would raise fears that even more controls are in the offing, thus further undermining the position of the rand.

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CSO: 3400/585

RSA RANKS AMONG WORLD'S CHEAPEST CLOTHING PRODUCERS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 24 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

THE independent states of Southern Africa are the cheapest clothes-making countries in the world at the moment, says a 48-nation survey by the National Clothing Federation and the National Productivity Institute.

It also says the clothing manufacturing industry in South Africa is competitive in terms of both price and productivity.

The survey probed the clothing sectors in 16 industrialised countries, 26 developing countries (including South Africa and the independent states) and six East European countries.

Among its findings is that among industrialised countries the United States has the highest "cost a minute" — direct labour, production and administrative overhead costs for every minute of production — at 20 US cents.

Britain has 11c against an average for the industrial countries of 16c.

The East European countries average 8c and the developing countries 7c.

South Africa, with a cost of 5c a minute in March 1985, is as low as or lower than all developing countries for which figures are available, with the exception of Malaysia, South Korea and the independent states of Southern Africa.

Those independent states, with a cost of less than 1c a minute, are the cheapest clothing manufacturing countries in the world.

The survey says the productivity of the South African industry is roughly two-thirds that of the eight industrial countries in the survey and is exceeded only marginally by four developing countries.

The local industry beats all the countries of South-east Asia and Central America and is bettered only by four of the Mediterranean countries.

At 6.7 percent, South Africa's absenteeism rate is close to that of industrial countries such as Austria (6 percent) and Switzerland (6.5 percent) and developing countries such as Spain (7 percent) and Morocco (6.5 percent).

Hong Kong, with 4.5 percent, and Greece, with 4 percent, have the lowest recorded rates of absenteeism.

South Africa's total of 25 annual and statutory holidays a year compares with the average for industrial countries of 30 days and the developing countries' 28.

Asian countries have considerably fewer days off — Hong Kong has only 18 and Sri Lanka 20.

Worst off is the United States, with only 17 holidays a year.

South Africa's standard working week of 42.5 hours is in line with other developing countries, where the average is 43 hours. In industrial countries the average is 40.3 hours.

Hong Kong works 48 hours a week and Sri Lanka 45.5.

The shortest working week is in Britain — 39 hours.

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CSO: 3400/585

'LOOKING MONEY' COSTS NATION MILLIONS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 24 Nov 85 p 9

[Text]

LOOKING money, the cash that would-be emigrants spend on investigative forays in other countries, is costing South Africa millions of rands a month.

Most of it is spent by executives trying to flog their skills in Europe, America and Australia, but the amount includes cash laid out by some who do not even bother to look, but move lock, stock and barrel to climes they know little about.

Looking money includes replies to advertisements, phone calls, up-front application cash, medical examinations and X-rays, exploratory trips, air fares, storage, furniture removals ... and a host of incidentals.

Sob stories

It can cost a family of four as much as R30 000 to move from Johannesburg to Australia, for instance.

As the numbers of emigrants increases, so do the sob stories and fairy tales that follow whenwes around the world.

As the emigration momentum picks up, so does the occurrence of disillusioned globe-trotters returning to this country with tails between their legs.

Perhaps the major stumbling block facing those who want to leave SA is doubt that they are doing the right thing.

Some of the salaries being offered by foreign employers and international head-hunters are below the market rates being paid abroad.

Some South Africans are going for a song.

Capital base

Once they have decided to leave and made themselves liquid by selling off assets, it is easy to feel wealthy.

David Hutton-Wilson, a director of Renwick Executive Search who has returned after a year in Britain, says:

"An increasing number of senior executives are embarking on emigration investigations without sufficient planning. Their lack of foresight results in a waste of money and time and a big dose of disappointment."

He says an executive leaving this country in search of an executive position in London would need £40 000 a year and a capital base of at least £100 000 to keep himself in the style to which he is accustomed.

Service

Apart from the financial burdens involved in searching for jobs abroad, there are sometimes culture shocks for those after greener pastures.

Career goals, family conflict, salary expectations, industry location, cost of living, tax systems, education and general living standards have to be considered.

Renwick has come up with a service that could save potential whenwes both cash and embarrassment.

It goes further than merely making use of its foreign contacts and is launching its own forays into international recruitment markets on behalf of clients.

Video

The idea is that the prospective emigrant approaches Renwick and discusses the type of job he is looking for and where he intends going.

The company draws up a CV and in some cases puts together a 10-minute video on the person.

Next year, Renwick may send its people to Britain, Europe, Australia and the United States with profiles of South Africans interested in working abroad.

Bryan Magennis, managing director of Renwick Executive Search, says: "We have experience of executives returning from exploratory trips, particularly to Australia and Europe, only to find that they should have been in a different place to the one they were in."

"Too many people leave their investigations to chance and think that their high positions here will ensure them good jobs elsewhere. They may be stars in SA, but it could be back to nursery school for them in the more competitive environments in other countries."

"We are trying to take the heat out of the emotion of potential emigrants. Their decisions must be practical and business-like. If we can attract skills to this country, however, that will be our biggest achievement."

LEYLAND'S STAKE IN RSA ENDANGERED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 24 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

THE departure of Renault Africa threatens the future of Leyland in South Africa.

Renault is the third motor manufacturer to withdraw from South Africa in the past two months.

Huge losses

Economic pressures, the rand's collapse and the slump in the car market in the past 18 months have engulfed Renault. Production of the R9 and R11 models will stop at the end of the year.

Renault's decision follows the collapse of Alfa Romeo in September and the announcement this week that Peugeot, which was assembled by Samcor, will also halt production.

In spite of losses that had spiralled in the past year, Renault's decision to quit must have been taken in the past few days. Although speculation about its future had been rife in recent months, it had been expected that Renault and Peugeot would announce details of a joint manufacturing agreement this month.

Two months ago, Renault unveiled a variant of its R11 range. It also introduced the luxury R25 range.

Stuck

Since 1981, the Renault range has been assembled by

Leyland-owned Associated Vehicle Assemblers at Elsies River near Cape Town. The termination of this agreement will mean that Leyland will be stuck with an unused car assembly plant.

With obviously reduced volumes, its bus and truck assembly could be adversely affected.

Ralph Clark, managing director of Associated Vehicle Assemblers was not available for comment.

Nedbank

Renault Africa trades under the name, Euromotors (Pty), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nefic, Nedbank's medium-term, financing division.

Nefic managing director Mike Holmes says Renault's decision "will not be a disaster from our point of view". It has been a loss-incurring investment.

Renault's State-owned parent in France last year reported a loss of R2.7-billion and recently threatened a reduction in the labour force of about 7 000 workers.

Since 1982, Renault's market share has shown steady growth in SA. In that year, it

held 2.5% of the market and increased it to 5.1% last year.

But, like Alfa, Renault's decision to quit will not affect existing owners. Parts and service facilities will continue to be available through the existing dealer network.

It is, however, not yet clear whether Renault will maintain a presence in SA by importing its products, although at current exchange rates this could be ruled out.

One to go

It has long been conceded that the South African market has too many manufacturers and the closure of three European producers will be welcomed by the rest of the industry.

In 1984, Peugeot, Alfa and Renault had 9.3% of the car market, or 25 176 units, and in the first 10 months of this year, they increased their share to 9.7%, or 14 609 units. They had a small presence in the light commercial vehicle market.

The largest of the three was Renault with 5.1% of the market, or 7 692 units, in the 10 months to October.

There are many who believe that SA can support no more than three major producers.

Spencer Sterling, managing director of Samcor, said after Alfa's withdrawal that three more would disappear.

There is still one to go.

DECLINE IN HOUSE PRICES REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 24 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

HOUSE prices are bottoming, according to a building society economist, a property economist, and one of Johannesburg's largest estate agents.

They say prices should stabilise in the last quarter of 1985, and there is even a suggestion that the residential market could recover from the second quarter of 1986.

The United Building Society's economist, Hans Falkena, says house prices declined by 2% on average in the third quarter of 1985. But the prospect of increasing inflation, combined with easing bond rates is likely to halt the fall in prices, at least in nominal terms, towards the end of this year.

Emergency

Neville Berkowitz says in The Property Economist quarterly investment report that before the state of emergency, he thought the residential market would bottom in August.

He foresaw lower mortgage interest rates, improving economic prospects and increased building society lending initiating an upswing in demand and an increase in home prices in the second quarter of 1986.

But the state of emergency must have a negative impact on confidence, and at worst, the residential market could

take more than two years to recover. At best, a recovery could still come in the residential market from the second quarter of 1986, says Mr Berkowitz.

He says 15% year-on-year inflation and the likelihood of a 3% to 5% fall in bond interest rates from October 1985 to June 1986 point to an upswing in housing prices in 1986.

Stability

"The extent of this increase in prices will be determined in the main by the political stability within the country, the drop in bond interest rates and availability of building society liquidity.

"We expect to see an increase of 15% in actual terms for homes priced under R90 000 by December 1986 compared to December 1985. More expensive homes between R90 000 and R150 000 could see an estimated rise of 7.5% during this period."

Mr Berkowitz says houses in the R150 000 to R300 000 bracket will be most affected by any increase in emigration, and they will be the bargain purchases of 1986.

Lowest

Aida Geffen, chairman of the Aida National Franchises network of estate agencies, says the group recorded the year's lowest average selling price of R84 117 in September. Average selling price in October rose to R88 154.

She says the group has been struggling to match the reduction in the average sales prices with increased unit turnover in 1985.

She says forecasts of a higher inflation rate and a marked slowdown in building new houses will put pressure on the "second-hand" residential property market.

Total sales for the group in the year to October were 2 683 homes for a total of R233-million — an average of R87 000 each. The figure is 5.43% down on the average of R91 933 from January to October 1984.

MOSSEL BAY PROJECT HAMPERED BY LACK OF SKILLS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Lawrence Bedford]

[Text] PLANS to develop the Mossel Bay offshore oil scheme could be hampered by a lack of skills.

A welding industry spokesman said yesterday SA fabricators lacked key people needed to make the hardware necessary for the Mossel Bay scheme.

He added that the period between physically quoting for a job and being given the go-ahead would be too short to train adequate people to meet the demands.

SA needed welding engineers, technicians, inspectors, supervisors, non-destructive testing operatives and ordinary skilled welders, the SA Institute of Welders' executive director Chris Smallbone told *Business Day*.

And the SA Institute of Chemical Engineers has issued a warning that SA has a shortage of chemical and other engineers and that the number of engineering students entering universities was dropping rapidly.

"Traditionally the engineering skills needed to meet periods of great economic activity have been obtained through immigration, but this route is not expected to provide such a ready source in future," it says.

Smallbone said even though SA industry was in recession, it was having to import ordinary welders, mainly of Portuguese extraction, to meet present needs.

"What is more worrying is the absence in SA of welding engineers."

Smallbone's institute is running a three-week welding training course at R4,5m Johannesburg training centre but this is not expected to make much impression on the skill situation.

"It means we are going to have to import people."

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CSO: 3400/585

COURT BARS GENERIC DRUG SUBSTITUTION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Cherilyn Ireton]

[Text] **GENERIC** drug giant, Lennon, took a body blow last week when the door to generic drug substitution by retail pharmacists was shut by a ruling of the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Three days after Lennon had announced the completion of its 10-year, R30m expansion plan, the court overruled a Pharmacy Council decision allowing pharmacists to replace prescribed drugs with generic substitutes.

Lennon is the manufacturing arm of SA Druggists (SAD).

With its growth potential in this sector of the retail drug market threatened, Lennon could shift its focus and market the copycat drugs through other channels.

"If we are prevented from selling generics on the local market, we could easily pick up our margins through exports

because everywhere else in the world the generic movement is gaining momentum," Lennon MD Clive Stanton said last week.

Lennon, which already sells over 80 generic products to more than 20 European and African countries, now plans to take on the US market.

Stanton is awaiting the go-ahead from the US Food and Drug Administration before embarking on the export drive, which he predicts will increase Lennon's R50m turnover by more than half.

The R30m expansion programme at the Port Elizabeth factory gives Lennon the capacity to double its output overnight.

Collapse

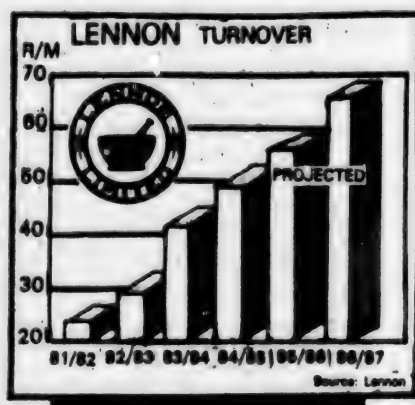
Even with the virtual collapse of the retail pharmacy market, Stanton is confident the extra facilities will be utilised.

Lennon ranks as the top drug supplier to government health institutions, but Stanton is confident privatisation of these services will not close another market to the company.

In the event of the private sector taking over health care, Lennon believes there will be increased pressure for low-cost medicines. With district surgeons assuming greater importance, outlets for generics will continue to grow.

Stanton predicts a turnover of R55m in the current financial year, growing to R68m by the beginning of 1987.

Lennon is the biggest profit centre within SAD and any success on world or local markets will mean increased profits for the group and, ultimately, for



Federale Volksbeleggings, the holding company.

Its decision to expand was taken in 1975, long before generic substitution became a debating point.

A recent inspection by officials from Britain's Department of Health and Social Security ranked the upgraded factory as one of the best manufacturing facilities in the world.

Fortunately for Lennon, its expansion was completed before the plunge of the rand so that the costly hi-tech manufacturing and laboratory equipment heeded was imported at budgeted prices. In today's climate, the expansion would have been impossible.

At the time Lennon management decided to extend the Port Elizabeth facility, it decided against relocating the factory on the Reef.

There is little doubt among company officials that Lennon would have made the trek to Johannesburg had it foreseen the industrial collapse in Port Elizabeth.

Stanton does not regret staying: "In fact, it is now an advantage to be here."

New transport incentives available to manufacturers will help absorb increasing costs and unemployment in the area which assures Lennon of a low staff turnover. The company employs 900 people and invests R250 000 a year on staff training.

Lennon ranks 10th in the total private sector market. However, since 1981 it has more than doubled its turnover from R24m to R55m.

With its growing dominance of the manufacturing market, Lennon's position within the SAD group is becoming stronger.

Performance

Its performance far outweighs that of other companies within SAD's pharmaceutical division. Observers believe it will only be a matter of time before companies within this division, including Labethica and Continental Ethicals, fall under the Lennon umbrella.

Lennon believes SA can't afford to turn its back on generics and says the ruling by the Pretoria Supreme Court will only bring a temporary halt to substitution by retail pharmacists.

When the generic drug substitution issue emerged a year ago, Lennon mobilised its communication forces to put forward a constant and convincing argument for generic substitution.

Of the R400m-a-year SA prescribed-medicines market, Stanton estimates R100m is substitutable. Generics is a lucrative market.

The copycat drugs which will continue to be sold through institutional outlets are a branded version of an original medicine whose patent has expired. After expiry, other manufacturers are allowed to reproduce a product, made up of the same active raw materials.

But because no research and development costs are incurred by generic manufacturers, their overheads are reduced. This allows them to market their products at prices substantially cheaper than the originals.

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CSO: 3400/585

TWO-TIER RAND SPECULATORS CURBED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Alan Sendzul]

[Text]

IMMIGRANTS who arrived in SA before the introduction of the two-tier rand are now prohibited from using the commercial rand to remit money abroad, if they chose to bring money into the country in the form of the financial rand.

As the ruling stands, new immigrants are allowed to deal freely with their assets for the first three years of residency. But the new condition states that whichever channel is used to take money out, be it the CR or FR, must again be used if the money is to be re-introduced.

The logic is simple. With the gap between the CR and FR now averaging around 27%, the scope for making a fast profit has been enormous, with almost no risk at all.

As a banker explains: "Assets remitted abroad through the FR are done by buying and selling equivalent SA shares in New York or London, but when the commercial rand is used, actual currency flows out."

The move forms part of the concerted drive to plug all remaining holes in the standstill net through which dollars have been escaping.

Of equal concern to economists is the amount of heavy capital machinery which has been leaving the country. Americans are

picking up the used machinery for much less than they would pay on the US market.

The machinery is being allowed to leave SA virtually unquestioned, since circumstances are biased toward promoting exports. The effects of such shortsightedness will not be felt for some time. Depressed economic conditions have created surplus capacity, with many machines standing idle.

The fear is that when the economy perks up again and the levels of employment and production return to earlier levels, the machinery will have to be bought back from overseas firms. Not only will the price have risen in the meanwhile, but the deals will have to be paid for in dollars.

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CSO: 3400/585

SYNTHETIC FUEL DELIVERIES FORECAST FOR 1991

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 85 p 3

[Text]

MOTORISTS should be tanking up with the first deliveries of synthetic fuel from the Mossel Bay gas project by 1991, says Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Danie Steyn.

He said in Mossel Bay at the weekend that when the project was fully commissioned in 1992, it would bring a foreign exchange saving of R800m a year in present money terms.

He saw the decision to develop the offshore natural gas reserves as a turning point in the economic situation.

Invitations would be extended within a week to a limited number of SA-affiliated companies to tender for design, implementation and project management.

Steyn mooted the possibility of privatisation through a public share issue when the project was stable and operating.

Government's financial involvement would be through the Central Energy Fund. But the maximum amount of private sector participation in the project, which is to begin early next year, would be sought.

Steyn cited other benefits of the project as:

- ☐ Thousands of new job opportunities;
- ☐ At least 40% local content;
- ☐ A new dam and increased electricity supply in the Mossel Bay area;
- ☐ Advantages for Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Steyn said proven gas reserves indicated a project life of about 20 years, but that 25 years was considered essential.

"Therefore, a further drilling pro-

gramme is under way aimed at the confirmation of gas reserves already discovered, the reserve size of which has not yet been determined.

"Excellent results are being achieved with continued drilling and a project life of 30 years is not excluded."

The Mossel Bay project embraces offshore gas production and onshore processing.

Steyn said no final decision had yet been taken on a site for the processing plant and warned against unrealistic property speculation.

For the processing, various technologies, among them the Sasol-Synthol and the Mobil process, were being considered.

It was thought the project would yield roughly equal volumes of petrol and diesel, although flexibility to meet changing demand patterns would be incorporated.

"Maximum technological expertise transfer to South African organisations in co-operation with overseas partners is aimed for to enable the local engineering industry to master and establish the necessary project management, technological and other capabilities."

An initial local content of at least 40% was foreseen. Taking capital cost, maintenance and operational costs into consideration, local content would be increased as far as possible.

"The decrease in the rand/dollar exchange rate may result in an increased local content," Steyn said.

A major part of the final construction of the gas production platform would take place in Port Elizabeth. — Sapa.

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MOSSEL BAY OIL PROJECT BUOYS PORT ELIZABETH

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 16 Nov 85 p 13

[Text]

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The announcement that the Government is to proceed with the exploitation of the Mossel Bay gas fields has been received enthusiastically in recession-hit Port Elizabeth whose industries stand to gain from the giant project.

The mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ben Olivier, said the city had the industrial capability — standing willing and waiting — to take advantage of any spin-off contracts.

"We have the infrastructure and we are more able than anywhere else in the country to give a better service and execute contracts. Anything we get will be very welcome," he said.

The president of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Industries, Mr Bill Oddy, said the city's heavy industries would

benefit most from the construction of the project and added that he felt Port Elizabeth was the place best suited for the assembly of the off-shore platform to be used.

Heavy steel

Mr Brian Wilson, an economist with the chamber, said industries that would benefit most were those engaged in heavy steel construction, while the electrical, air conditioning and pipe making and welding firms would also have major spin off benefits.

Mr Ken Akehurst, general manager of Mangolds Engineering, one of the largest engineering firms in the city, said that while no actual work on the project might start for another two years, the decision to go ahead with the exploitation of the field would give the depressed Eastern Cape a confidence boost it badly needed.

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CSO: 3400/585

HEALTHY TRADE BALANCE REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 85 p 1

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA recorded a favourable trade balance of R10 486m in the first 10 months of this year, according to government figures released in Pretoria on Friday.

Preliminary statistics released by the Commissioner for Customs and Excise show that by the end of October, exports totalled R29 733m and imports R19 248m.

The trade balance at the same time last year stood at R2 674m.

These figures do not include invisibles. These crude figures suggest that the balance of payments current account surplus could be over R5bn.

The import and export figures have been adjusted to bring them into line with requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

A breakdown of world trading zones showed that Europe remained SA's largest trading partner.

Exports totalled R7 527,2m, compared with R5 517,9m in the same period last year, while imports stood at R9 037m (R7 940,7m).

Asia was SA's second largest export partner with a total of R4 233,4m (R2 747m).

These two were followed by America, with R2 876,8m (R2 029,1m), Africa with R1 307,6m (R727,0m), and Oceania with R202,1m (R152,4m).

After Europe, American imports rated second, with R3 030m (R3 418,5m).

Asia was next with a total of R2 809,4 (R3 423,3m), followed by Africa, with R370,8m (R345m) and Oceania, with R241,5m (R254,7m).

Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments totalled R13 541,3m for exports (R9 443,8m) and R3 759m for imports (R2 590,4m).

Ships and aircraft stores exported totalled R44,9m (R26m). — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/585

SCIENTISTS FEAR INTERNATIONAL REJECTION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Fred Stiglingh]

[Text] INTERNATIONAL isolation is threatening technological development as SA scientists see themselves frozen out by hostile foreign governments.

Over the past 18 months there has been intensification of a campaign against SA scientists, says Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) chief director of information and research services Pat Butler.

Relations have deteriorated to such an extent that the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) has protested on SA's behalf and set up a committee to persuade countries to grant visas.

Butler says Britain, the US, France, Scandinavia and West Germany have developed alarming policies, culminating in the harassment of visiting SA scientists.

Many countries refuse outright to grant them visas, or resort to an assortment of "dirty tactics" to hamper their entry, he says.

These include pretending to lose passports or visa applications, withholding passports until after a conference had taken place, or refusal to grant visas unless other countries grant them.

Other tactics, says Butler, include the issue of visas only on submission of detailed itineraries of the scientists' movements, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of their hosts.

Butler says the latest actions could hamper publication of research results in international publications and inhibit research and development by restricting the export of essential apparatus to SA.

"Scientific and technical communication is a two-way process, with both host and guest benefiting," he says.

"In preventing this, these governments are doing their own people as much harm

as they are doing the South Africans, especially as our scientists often have special expertise."

He says research and development in SA generally benefits all members of the population and, in many instances, neighbouring states.

ICSU has protested against what it sees as an infringement of an unspoken code — that the world's scientists must interact and that they will progress only through the exchange of ideas.

The latest victim of the campaign is anthropologist Professor Phillip Tobias of Wits University, who has been banned from the world congress on archaeology to be held in Southampton, England, next September.

Tobias, an outspoken critic of apartheid, was invited to attend the conference. He has now received a letter from the organisers saying he is no longer welcome.

"It was clearly on political grounds," says Butler.

India and Japan, he says, issue visas to SA scientists attending ICSU-sponsored conferences only if they sign an anti-apartheid declaration.

ICSU is against this because it binds scientists to a political forum.

Australia and New Zealand issue visas only in special circumstances, France and the Benelux countries do so grudgingly, while Mexico and other South American countries refuse point-blank.

"Our overseas colleagues are showing great concern," he says. "We still have excellent relationships on a personal level."

"The moves against us apparently stem from anti-apartheid groups pressuring their governments."

IMPORTS SLUMP THREATENS SHIPPING LINE

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 23 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Stephen Robinson]

[Text]

STEPHEN ROBINSON

THE sharp reduction in the volume of imports coming to South Africa has forced one of the three non-conference shipping lines serving Europe to South Africa out of business, and could jeopardise the survival of the other two.

A Dutch company, European and South Africa Container Lines Ltd (ESA), has collapsed leaving debts in the region of \$1.5 million.

About 15 people involved in the South African end of their operation have been paid off.

Southbound traffic on the main Europe to South Africa route is now 30 to 40 percent down on the same period last year, and this has led to ruthless competition in the tariff rates charged and a severe reduction in margins.

Apart from the dramatic fall-off in trade, ESA suffered severely when one of its three vessels hit a submerged object off the Canary Islands in October.

The time it took to repair the ship seriously disrupted the company's cash-flow.

Mr Nigel Baughan, who acted as agent for the company until the collapse, said trading conditions had become almost impossible since the sharp decline in the value of the rand.

"I believe that the reduced flow of imports and the consequent pressure on the freight rates will make the future viability of the non-conference lines dubious," he said.

Their ships were considered by shipping experts to be too small and inflexible to operate successfully on the Europe to South Africa route.

Mr Mike Economou, branch manager of MSC, one of the two remaining non-conference shipping lines, agreed that the reduction in imports had made conditions difficult on the southbound route.

"However, our company is well established and performing well, and although we expect a further reduction in the southbound traffic next year we are doing well enough on the improvement in northbound traffic to compensate," he said.

● South Africa's only scheduled direct sea link with Australia will continue, in spite of some disruptive action by unions in Australian ports, Sa-

focean managing director Mr Joop Weddepohl says.

Since 1970 Sasocean — a joint venture between Safmarine and Nedlloyd — had provided a service which Mr Weddepohl described as "dedicated and unwavering".

He said no matter how rough the trading waters the South African-based line had sailed on.

"Many competitors have entered this trade only to leave for calmer seas when economic or political storm clouds gathered. Sasocean's policy has been to take a practical, long term view.

"The line realises that whatever the current situation, South Africa and Australia will remain trading partners, with shippers in both countries continuing to require a direct and dedicated service.

"Both the Sasocean Nedderburg and the Sasocean Mildura have been redesigned to meet shippers' requirements on the South Africa-Australia run. The vessels are equipped to carry general and reefer cargoes, with accommodation for 500 boxes, including a facility for 120 refrigerated containers. In addition both ships have deep tanks for bulk liquids."

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CSO: 3400/585

NATION SUFFERS FROM SHRINKING CAPITAL FORMATION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 4

[Article: "SA's R62bn Debt 'Not Put to Good Use'"]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa has not put the R62bn it owes the world to good use.

Gad Arovich, writing for brokers Menell, Jack Hyman, Rosenberg and Co, says that far from using foreign funds to develop the country, SA has suffered from shrinking capital formation in real terms during the past five years.

This indicates that its means of production has been eroded as SA has preferred to consume more in the present and to save less for the future.

The feeling has grown that a large external foreign debt is detrimental to a country's economy and that it is a sign of financial inadequacy. Arovich argues that, on the contrary, international borrowing can generate economic growth if the funds raised are applied to higher return projects.

If international borrowings are invested to yield a local return which is

higher than the cost of raising those funds, it can be considered a prudent development strategy. Indeed, he says, several countries in the Far East have adopted this policy successfully.

"Unfortunately such a strategy has not been applied in SA whose fast growing international borrowing has not been accompanied by increased investment."

In terms of relative international indebtedness SA ranks 22nd (just behind Yugoslavia, but ahead of Australia) when measuring debt as a ratio of exports. Based on end-December 1984 data SA's figure is 1.06. The highest ratio is that of Egypt, at a 4.29 debt to exports ratio.

In terms of foreign debt to Gross Domestic Product SA ranks 20th with a ratio of 0.25. Top of the list is Chile with 0.84.

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CSO: 3400/588

CONSTRUCTION TENDERS WON AT LOSS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Nov 85 p 11

[Article: "Tenders Are Won at a Loss"]

[Text]

THE open tender system for construction contracts is becoming an increasingly dicey route.

With so little work around some contractors — particularly the smaller and less established concerns — are cutting tender prices to levels which ultimately costs them money. And this can push a troubled company over or close to the edge.

But while in times like these it may be safer to negotiate contracts or invite tenders, clients generally prefer to take advantage of the extremely competitive prices which are coming through the open tender system.

Major contractors are mostly firmly in favour of negotiation: it makes for a better client/contractor relationship, they say, involving the contractor in the project at an earlier stage.

They refer to the "iniquitous tender system" which forces some types of contractors to trim more than they can afford, sometimes even tempting them to cut corners.

Ian Madden, MD of Ovcon (Transvaal), says anybody who wins more than one contract in succession these

days ought to be watched — it should be asked why they're as low as they are.

The collapse of TDH and Strachan proved his point, he says.

He believes a responsible client would invite tenders or negotiate. He views negotiation as a way of saving money — the client does not have to spend considerable amounts on the drawing up of detailed tender documents.

But it is here that the professionals have a problem. Quantity surveyors, for example, will argue that they are there to facilitate tendering by handling documentation.

Another ardent supporter of the tender route is LTA Construction chairman Peter Jacobsen.

"The lowest, tightest tender is not necessarily the best," he says. "In negotiation, the client has professional advisers at hand to ensure that all is in order."

Approaching the issue from the other side are the many clients who maintain that by eliminating competition by not going to the open market the developer doesn't know if a better price could have been achieved elsewhere.

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CSO: 3400/588

SHELL DIVERSIFIES INTO TIMBER

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Alan Prat: "Shell Moves into Timber"]

[Text]

SHELL (SA) has continued its long-term diversification programme by moving into the timber-growing industry.

This follows international involvement by Shell in coal and metal as alternatives to its oil interests.

The international parent already has two timber-growing projects in New Zealand and one each in Chile and Brazil.

However, a spokesman for the South African operation said yesterday: "We have no plans at this stage to expand downstream into timber processing."

He said the company had decided to move into timber following an in-depth survey of this country's timber-growing potential.

The final report highlighted South Africa's ideal forest-growing conditions and the expected timber shortage by the turn of the century.

Figures released in October by the SA Timber Growers' Association show that the shortage is increasing. New afforestation is running at about 8 000 ha a year, significantly

below the estimated 20 000 ha needed to meet the timber industry's future demands.

"With superior silvicultural techniques in carefully-selected locations Shell believes there are attractive business opportunities," said the spokesman.

The company's pilot project has been launched in Northern Natal with the purchase of a 4 000 ha smallholding at Kwambonambi.

However, the company could meet opposition from the region's sugar cane farmers.

Rex Hudson, assistant GM of the SA Cane Growers' Association, said although cane farming in the area was proving only marginally profitable, farmers were wary of alternative development.

"Farmers in Northern Natal are not too keen on industrial giants joining the agricultural industry. Sappi and Mondi are already buying vast tracts of land for timber growing. However, it's rands and cents that count in the end."

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CSO: 3400/588

COST OF MEDICINES LIKELY TO INCREASE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Business Day Reporter David Furlonger]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT'S 10% surcharge on pharmaceutical raw materials is unjustified and is likely to increase further the cost of medicines, according to Niko Stutterheim, chairman of drug and chemicals group Noristan Holdings.

In the group's annual report he said the weak rand had already pushed up prices because of the increased costs of imports.

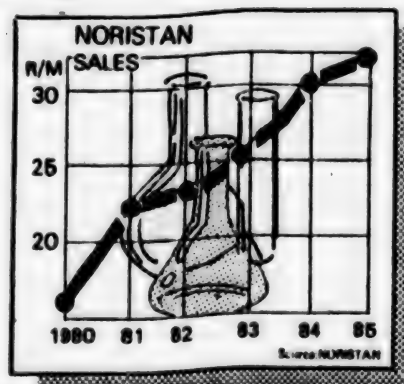
"The recently-imposed 10% surcharge on imports, which also affects pharmaceuticals and chemicals, will place further pressure on selling prices and we are of the opinion the surcharge cannot be justified on an essential item such as medicine."

Noristan MD Hugo Snyckers said yesterday the surcharge would increase medicine prices by 3%.

"The state is always expressing concern at the high cost of medicines. If it so concerned, it should demonstrate it," he added.

The annual report shows that Noristan, which also deals in computers, achieved an after-tax profit in the year to June of R1,3m, compared with R1,1m.

This includes provision for R2,4m in foreign exchange losses on overseas loans. Total provisions for forex losses for the year were R4,7m, of which the



balance will be spread over the period of the loans.

Describing Noristan's results as "quite reasonable", Snyckers said yesterday the group was not expanding.

He warned that if the SA economy showed no signs of an early recovery, drug and cosmetic prices could rise sharply in the new year.

Although imported ingredients made up a huge chunk of products — 100% in the case of Noristan's cosmetics — many manufacturers were continuing to absorb increased costs because of reduced public buying power and competitive pressures.

"However, you can probably expect to see further increases in the new year. A number of manufacturers are awaiting the result of the rescheduling talks."

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CSO: 3400/588

BAN ON 'CHEAP' PETROL BRINGS OUTCRY

Ministry Announcement

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Nov 85 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article by Peter Wallington: "Outcry as Cheap Petrol Is Banned"]

[Text] Government has banned self-service petrol discount schemes from today -- but a defiant Pick 'n Pay will go on paying self-service customers 4¢/l at sites countrywide.

Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn said yesterday the ban on petrol discount schemes was an intermediary measure pending an investigation into fuel price regulations early next year.

A notice prohibiting the scheme is published in a special "Government Gazette" today.

Government's handling of the issue has been slammed by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and Pick 'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman.

PFP energy spokesman Brian Goodall said yesterday it was unbelievable that at a time of rampant inflation, legislation was being used to prevent goods being sold more cheaply.

"This must be one of the few countries where action is taken against those who charge too little, rather than too much.

"It shows what a charade the whole concept of free markets is in SA. It's no good government talking about free markets and then refusing to let them operate."

He said the petrol move and the recent interference in the coal industry made him wonder whether the Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister had heard about government's "so-called free market policy."

Ackerman was furious. He said he had just come back from Britain where he had been "busting a gut for SA. I have been urging major food retailers to buy SA goods and arguing against disinvestment and sanctions on TV and in the Press.

"In honestly trying to do a decent job for the public, I come back to a kick in the teeth."

Ackerman said he was disappointed Steyn had acted before talking to Pick 'n Pay, as promised.

Both the AA and the Consumer Council have been supporting Pick 'n Pay in its efforts to sell cheaper petrol.

Pick 'n Pay director Peter Rice said customers would still be paid 4¢/l if they served themselves. "We are not discounting petrol. We are charging the full price and we don't know who the minister is referring to," he said.

He added that company lawyers would study the gazetted legislation.

It has been claimed that self-service sites could jeopardise the jobs of 45,000 pump attendants at 4,500 petrol stations.

Steyn said if the practice of paying motorists who served themselves was widely adopted, it might have serious consequences for the service station industry.

"To keep petrol prices as low as possible, the controlled profit of the service stations is 5,2¢/l -- a gross profit margin of approximately 5% -- while labour cost alone is approximately 2¢/l."

If service stations had to compete with chain stores, smaller outlets might disappear. This was against government policy on promoting small business.

The uncoordinated reduction in the number of service stations would affect the availability and quality of service, increase congestion at the pumps and force motorists to travel longer distances to buy petrol.

It could also affect thousands of job opportunities. Unemployment had been identified as a major factor in the unrest situation, he said.

In the early stage of the scheme, investigations had revealed severe under-utilisation of pump attendants in areas where discount petrol was available.

Goodall slammed the employment factor as a red herring. He said when supermarkets came into being, they knocked out a number of smaller operators, but provided jobs for many more people and improved goods and services.

Steyn said he had taken note of the wide spectrum of conflicting viewpoints on the issue.

"It is our intention that a thorough investigation on fuel price regulations be undertaken early in 1986 in conjunction with the relevant parties -- the wholesale and retail petroleum industries, the Motor Industries Federation and the Consumer Council."

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Unkindest Cut"]

[Text] **G**OVERNMENT'S decision to ban the sale of cut-price petrol cannot be condemned more strongly.

No-one is more conscious than we of the need to promote employment. But the way to do this is by encouraging growth in the economy, not by trying to turn back the clock. We will not solve any of our problems by making the economy less efficient than it already is.

Government supports its stand by arguments so fatuous that we can only doubt whether these are the true reasons for the move. Perhaps government should come clean.

If government carried its argument to its logical conclusion it would ban the motor car and make the riksha the compulsory form of transport. Think how many jobs that would create.

Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn defends his action by selective reference to government policies. He argues, for example, that if the ordinary service stations are forced to compete with chain stores, the smaller stations could disappear "which is against the government's policy on promoting small business." He says nothing, however, about government's equal commitment to free enterprise, or to curbing inflation.

And how come this sudden concern with small business? Over the past 15 years, sup-

ermarket chains have already caused irreparable harm to small storekeepers because, with their greater level of efficiency, they can undercut the small men on price. Government has not found that a cause for concern — nor should it. Lower prices are in the interests of the consumer and of the economy as a whole.

Steyn also argues that the uncoordinated reduction of service stations would affect the availability and quality of service to the motorist, increase congestion at the pumps, and require motorists to travel further to buy petrol.

For someone who allegedly stands for free enterprise, this is startling comment. If these terrible predictions do come to pass, and if motorists cared more about them than about price, then cut-price self-service petrol stations simply would not survive. But the only way to establish whether this is true is to let the market operate.

It is no consolation that government plans a "thorough investigation" into fuel price regulation next year. Government inquiries tend to be merely a way of sweeping problems under the carpet.

Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock on Monday urged the private sector not to weaken in its support of free market principles. Private entrepreneurs, he said, should "think twice before supporting proposals for more direct controls."

What a pity Steyn did not hear him.

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CSO: 3400/588

BMW, GM TALK RATIONALISATION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Nov 85 p 3

[Text]

GENERAL MOTORS management met BMW in Isando this week in the latest round of top-level discussions being held by BMW over urgent rationalisation moves to halt the spiralling industry crisis.

Confirmation of the talks — which industry sources say could bring major manufacturing projects to the Eastern Cape from the Transvaal — comes in the wake of widespread speculation about the future of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage plants, which are operating well below capacity.

BMW would not confirm any formal negotiations between the companies, but a senior spokesman said BMW was "investigating a number of alternatives".

"We cannot divulge more specific details at this stage due to the tentative and confidential nature of the discussions which are taking place," said corporate planning and communications executive Pierre de la Rey.

"Something really has to happen. There are expensive plants lying around operating at a third of their capacity."

It was learnt yesterday that the dismantling of passenger and light commercial production lines at Ford's Neave plant had been halted.

This could not be confirmed by Samcor last night. However, industry sources have said General Motors recently tendered for the plant.

The rationalisation talks are understood to centre on indications that government plans to grant concessions to vehicle and component manufacturers who want to utilise surplus production capacity by entering export markets.

Industry sources believe Eastern Cape manufacturers would provide the perfect coastal facility for the production of export vehicles.

De la Rey said BMW was investigating a number of alternatives.

"But I must stress that it really is a number of alternatives. We are certainly not looking at a merger or a takeover — no-one is going to take us over."

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CSO: 3400/588

SAMCOR RETRENCHMENTS UNDER FIRE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Nov 85 p 1

[Text]

ORGANISED labour in the motor manufacturing sector in Port Elizabeth has lashed out at Samcor's decision to retrench about 1 300 Ford workers 12 days before Christmas.

Les Kettledas, regional secretary for the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu), which represents most of the hourly-paid workers in the motor manufacturing industry, said the retrenchments would have a disastrous effect on the community.

Although 1 300 people are to be axed, more than 5 000 dependents would be directly effected by the retrenchments, he said.

"Samcor will not be able to justify any repercussions as a result of this decision, which affects people who have toiled for years and now find themselves in a new world of unemployment."

Kettledas said the retrenchments

came at a time of high tensions, frustrations and disillusionment with the political and economic system in South Africa.

A Samcor spokesman said yesterday the retrenchments were in keeping with previously announced plans to maintain production at a reduced level.

The company is in the process of informing affected staff about the retrenchments. Samcor closes for Christmas on December 13.

At the beginning of the year, when Ford merged with Pretoria-based Amcar to form Samcor, it was believed that about 2 000 people would lose their jobs.

During the year a number of Ford staffers and divisions have been transferred to Pretoria.

The Christmas retrenchments are seen as the final winding down of the Ford Neave plant in Port Elizabeth.

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CSO: 3400/588

RENAULT ACCUSED OF NOT INFORMING DEALERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Chris Cairncross: "Renault Dealers 'Kept in Dark'"]

[Text]

RENAULT dealers, particularly those in the Cape, are bitter at the cavalier way in which, they say, they are being kept in the dark by the motor manufacturer.

A number have complained to *Business Day* that they had had no official notification from the company of its plans to pull out of SA.

"All we have had to rely on is what we have been able to glean from newspapers," complained Diep River dealer Ron Stewart.

Until last Friday, when Renault released a statement concerning its decision to stop the assembly of its vehicles at Leyland's Elsie's River plant, its dealer network had continually been reassured that Renault was to stay.

"It is a message we passed on to our customers. The subsequent decision has effectively made us liars," Stewart said.

Renault's Johan Theron describes these allegations as a bit unfair. Letters had been sent out by priority mail to each of the company's 138 franchised dealers last Friday, advising them of the new position, he explained.

Theron added that Renault had effectively been short-changed by Peugeot, with whom they had been discussing the possibility of a

shared assembly.

"There was a one-sided announcement from Peugeot that there had been a breakdown in discussions, which we were not party to," he said.

Renault had no other option but to react at short notice, after discussions with the company's national dealer council, Theron said.

The termination of the assembly contract with Leyland's assembly arm, Associated Vehicle Assemblers (AVA), does not necessarily mean Renault has entirely given in on SA.

The R11 and R9 models have proved to be popular with the country's motorists and the company still hopes they will continue to be assembled here.

There is a search for one or two partners and the possibility is that assembly will be transferred to the Witwatersrand — if the search is fruitful.

Currently Renault has about 2 500 of these vehicles in stock, which it intends to liquidate.

The company does not, however, plan to put them on to the market at big discounts — as happened recently with Peugeot.

The retail price would be unaffected. But dealers will be offered various incentives, Theron said.

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CSO: 3400/588

COI OFFICIAL ON AWARDING MOSSEL BAY CONTRACTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Andre Van Zyl: "Let SA Build the Bay"]

[Text]

KEEP Mossel Bay development private from the start and award local contracts, Transvaal Chamber of Industries president Tony Ewer has urged government.

He said South African contracts should be used to the greatest possible extent. The best option would be to form consortiums of local companies and get them to buy any additional skills and technology required.

This would result in massive local contracts, stimulate local research and development and ensure that skills and technology did not leave the country when the project was completed.

"South Africa is spending R3,5bn on this project. Let's come out with something permanent which could be used for further economic development," Ewer said.

"And while the government is talking about privatisation, let's have this venture privatised from the start so we don't have to sell off yet another 'Escom' later."

Ewer said many of the more sophisticated aspects of the project — such as communications, computer

controls and support — would only be required during later phases in five or six years' time. This would leave enough time to develop most of the required skills locally.

"Foreign project developers would also tend to design according to overseas specifications, which probably require overseas components," he said.

"That would mean we are not making use of, say, the manufacturer in Boksburg making nuts, cables or plugs.

"Also, foreign licensing agreements under which overseas consortiums operate would prohibit exports of technology or products of that technology, so again the lasting benefits are reduced."

Ewer said South Africa should not waste opportunities provided by this kind of scheme.

"For instance, the three oil rigs for the project have all been made in Durban.

"South Africa has thus established the industry to make oil rigs and should be exploring the possibility of producing these for export."

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CSO: 3400/588

ANGLO-ALPHA'S CEMENT PLANT COMMISSIONED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Nov 85 p 17

[Article by Alan Robertson]

[Text]

With the recession biting deep and other cement manufacturers either mothballing plant or cutting back on production, Anglo-Alpha's R300 million new state-of-the-art cement kiln in the northern Cape will operate on a "need only" basis for the time being.

The kiln, capable of producing 1,2 million tons of cement a year, was officially commissioned by the Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Dawie Viljoen earlier this week.

The decision to expand at Union Lime (Ulco) was taken more than three years ago but the crippling effects of the recession in the building industry has led to depressed cement sales, hence Anglo Alpha's decision to operate the kiln on a "need only" basis.

The country's largest cement producer, PPC, recently announced that it was mothballing its new plant being built at Dwaalboom in the northern Transvaal, also at a cost of around R300 million.

At the time PPC cited the depressed state of the country's construction industry as the reason for the close-down of building operations.

The fact that Anglo Alpha decided, nevertheless, to go ahead with the commissioning of Ulco 5 is indicative of the controlled situation regarding the marketing of cement in South Africa whereby the three manufacturers, PPC, Anglo Alpha and Blue Circle, have tied up the market between themselves on a fixed share basis.

Speaking at the opening ceremony the chairman of Anglo Alpha, Mr Peter Byland, said that the decision to go ahead with the plant by Swiss company Holderbank, which has interests in cement companies in 26 countries, including Anglo-Alpha, "is an ample mark of our confidence in the future".

He said the local cement industry is modern and efficient and has few, if any, equals in economy of scale. The new kiln brings Anglo-Alpha's total capacity to 3,6 million tons, or 36 percent of the country's total cement production.

"The new plant is extensively mechanised and automated, and in sophistication represents the current state of the art in the world's cement industry," he said.

The kiln uses 38 computers to control the entire plant from a single office. The central point of the Ulco plant is a rotary kiln, measuring 4,6 m in diameter and 70 m in length, which is fired by pulverised coal and operates at a temperature of 1450 deg C.

The 3,7MW raw mill is the largest of its type in the world.

The older design of wet kiln at Ulco has been mothballed until such time as increased cement demand justifies the re-commissioning of their capacity.

The total installed capacity at Ulco is now 1,8 million tons a year and the company is now in the position of being able to meet demand for many years to come.

DETAILS ON BOKSBURG HI-TECH COMPLEX GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 85 p 25

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi, Science Reporter]

[Text] The twenty-first century is rushing headlong towards South Africa via a large industrial complex in Boksburg. Here the new age of electronics is in full cry, and many a futuristic tomorrow has already begun.

In this country's high-tech circles the Altron empire is a by-word, yet it is little known, at least to the non-tech public, that in its own quiet way our solid Boksburg is becoming the Silicon Valley of South Africa.

Some 30,000 busy hands in a cluster of factories there have wrought millions of micro miracles, such as miniature chips with the most complex integrated circuits, intricate quartz crystals, capacitors, diodes, transistors, circuit boards and many other products of the electronic era.

For ages it was thought South Africa would never be able to compete in a field dominated by those tiny hands controlled by the shrewd eyes of Japanese, Singaporean, Taiwanese and Hong Kong women with their acknowledged finger virtuosity in any field where microns rather than millimeters count.

But here, 15 km from Johannesburg, they are often surpassed by an East Rand work force of women from the coloured, Indian and black townships, plus housewives from white areas, all working together in total harmony.

Fewer Rejects

Rejects rates in transistor manufacture, for instance, at Boksburg are lower at 3,3 percent than in Japan with its years of experience, and about one-third of that in other world micro-manufacturing centres.

The proudest plant in the Altron factory family is no doubt the Autoclave, the only one south of the equator, which manufactures high-frequency quartz crystals, the basic building blocks of all electronic and computer systems.

Without explaining it in detail, pure quartz, mined at Pietersburg, is seeded in what is really a high-pressure man-made steel "Kimberlite pipe" of the type in which nature produced diamonds, to make millions of new crystals on seed-racks in steel baskets inside the pressure vessels.

The pressure built up here is similar to that used in man-made-diamond manufacturing, and if the finely skimmed pressure vessel plug could blow off during maximum power, it would probably fly through the factory roof all the way to Vereeniging. Something similar happened in Japan once.

The complex has many other proud achievements. One among them is a new digital telephone exchange on integrated boards. It is so small that an exchange for the whole of Johannesburg could fit into the average built-in bedroom cupboard.

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CSO: 3400/588

COMPUTER JOURNALISTS AWARDED PRIZES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] The IMS South African Computer Journalists of the Year awards have been won by the editors of two specialist publications. First prize in the news category went to Simon Cashmore, editor of "Computing SA," a weekly newspaper serving the data processing profession. Runner-up was Mark Davison, editor of the rival "Computer Week."

First prize in the features category went to Gail Purvis, editor of "Industrial Management," a monthly magazine, Runner-up was Jennigay Coerzer, a freelance, whose writing has appeared in many publications, including "Business Day."

The package of prizes is the richest in SA journalism. The winners each received a trophy and a cheque for R1,000 from the awards' principle sponsor, IMS International, plus an overseas trip, which will include a visit to the Hannover Fair, in which most major computer companies participate, and a tour of the factories and research centres in Europe and the US of 12 co-sponsoring companies: Amdahl, Control Data, GBS, Hewlett-Packard, ICM, ICL, Nixdorf, Olivetti, Persetel, Psion, Siemens and Sperry. Runners-up each received a cheque for R250.

The winners were presented with their awards by Professor Gerrit Wiechers, immediate past president of the Computer Society of South Africa (CSSA), at a ceremony at a Johannesburg hotel on Tuesday evening.

The ceremony was preceded by a special meeting of the judges to decide the winner of the features category after the computer analysis of individual markings produced a dead heat.

The intention of the sponsors is to foster the standard of reporting on computer-related matters and, according to the judges, the standard this year was extremely high. Tom Bouwer, a past president of the CSSA and a judge in the competition for two years, said there had been a distinct improvement in the level of entries since last year.

The other judges were Professor Judy Bishop, head of computer science at Wits, Curt von Keyserlingk, editor of "Finansies en Tegnies," Dr Paul Vorster, senior lecturer in communications at RAU, and Matthew White, Technology Editor of "Business Day."

The annual competition is organised jointly by IMS International and the SA Guild of Computer Writers, a body formed two years ago with the purpose of making it easier for writers to keep abreast of the fast-moving and complex computer industry.

The guild holds monthly breakfast meetings where leading industry figures, both South African and overseas, address members on topics which have ranged from robots and expert systems to the size of the SA electronics industry and who holds what share of the local computer market.

Membership is open to journalists, public relations officers and individual members of computer companies. Further information is available from Terry During, of IMS International. Tel: 802-4275.

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CSO: 3400/588

RAND MINES' PLAN TO RECRUIT URBAN BLACKS FOR GOLD MINES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 85 p 25

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

About 465 000 blacks work on South African gold mines, and 97 percent of them are migrant workers from the homelands and neighbouring states. Only 3 percent of miners are legally allowed to live with their families on the mines and those workers must have section 10 rights.

Many mining houses have expressed their aversion in principle to the migrant labour system.

The first mine to take part in the Rand Mines scheme is the ERPM mine near Boksburg. Others in future could include Durban Deep near Roodepoort, Blyvooruitzicht at Carletonville and Harmony, at Virginia in the Free State. At first only a few hundred employees will be hired, but the number could grow to thousands.

This is not the first time Rand Mines has implemented such a policy. It has been introduced on some of the group's coal mines. Has it worked?

Mr. Knobb: In the Witbank area there are a large number of blacks with section 10 rights who work on surface mines in the area. The policy of employing local blacks has been successful on surface mines, but it is not as successful when it comes to underground mining. This is a difficulty we are going to face in enticing urban blacks to work underground.

We have not had too much success on coal mines where mining operations are not as severe, so it does not point to a high success ratio on gold mines.

The difference in the new scheme is that we are paying additional money to men who live out (R110 a month in addition to salary).

Another incentive for urban blacks to work on gold mines which Rand Mines is considering is a housing scheme. How far has the company got in investigating the scheme?

We have got some way down the track in investigating this. We already have some housing assistance in Natal. Assistance is given to certain people to build homes in nearby townships. We need to have a look at that scheme and see if it is as facilitating as we thought it would be in the past. It is not an easy area. We would have to consider the options of a straight loan, collateral for a building society loan or providing site and services.

Is the company planning to replace the migrant worker by introducing this scheme for urban blacks?

The replacement of the migrant worker is highly unlikely. We would be foolish to suspect that we could get a large proportion of our underground labour force from local urban townships.

There is an aversion to working underground by urban blacks. We have many mines close to urban areas, and not only on the Wit-

watersrand. None have been successful in recruiting labour for underground work. We are attempting now to break through, to get the job accepted as a means of earning a living and as a start on a long-term career path.

What jobs will be available for urban blacks at the first mine to take part in the new scheme, ERPM near Boksburg?

There are a host of jobs in different categories. We would prefer employees to start at the bottom, to bring them in at the lowest category doing the most menial work and allow those people through their ability and experience to work themselves up the promotional ladder.

That would be ideal, but there is an aversion to working underground in a difficult environment doing a physically onerous job at the rates of pay might not be enough to attract those people into the lower job categories where the largest number of jobs exist. There are not as many positions in the higher job categories, but these would be open to urban work seekers.

Won't this deprive workers who come in at the bottom of promotion prospects?

The lack of movement from one level to another is a real problem in the industry but it must be based on merit and experience. [Word indistinct] is going to be a case of the best man for the job. We have a number of criteria which we use to establish selection for training and promotion and those criteria would be applied. We would not limit anyone.

Will the current unemployment crisis benefit Rand Mines in launching this scheme at this time?

It should be to our advantage, but it will be some time before we will be looking for really large numbers of employees. Initially we will take in new employees in the course of the usual staff turnover at ERPM. Only when the Far East Vertical section of the mine is commissioned will between 5 000 and 7 000 new jobs become available. It will be about two-and-a-half years before that happens and by then the employment situation may be different.

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CSO: 3400/595

ACCURACY OF AMPS FIGURES QUESTIONED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Cherilyn Ireton]

[Text]

MARKED changes in readership trends of the country's major publications have raised questions about the accuracy of the official AMPS (All Media Purpose Survey) figures.

The Argus group is so unhappy with the latest readers-per-copy figures compiled by the South African Advertising Research Foundation (Saarf) it is considering withdrawing from AMPS.

According to Argus MD Peter McLean, preliminary readership figures of both black and white magazines are up substantially. With newspapers, however, white readership of certain established publications is down dramatically.

McLean says he can see no logical reason for this, particularly in cases where the publications have shown increased circulation.

He gave notice of the group's dissatisfaction at a meeting with the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) last week. But the group will take no action until after its second meeting with the NPU next week.

"We want to talk first," says McLean. AMPS recently changed the question-

naire from which readership figures are established. As a result, white readership is down 20%, giving, according to the Argus group, a more realistic assessment of the number of readers per copy.

However, McLean says the move appears to have had the reverse effect on black readership statistics.

"The figures are somewhat puzzling with black readers," admitted Saarf MD Gert Yssel. "We can't explain the changes and must assume supplementary factors like the political situation have had an influence."

"We have no doubts about the correctness of the methods used to collect the information. The changes must be ascribed to either a change in situation or a change in reading habits."

Saarf, with the NPU, was continually looking for improved methods for establishing and adjusting readership figures.

"But at the moment the figures are reliable," says Yssel. "They reflect what people have told us, and we have no reason to believe they are any less reliable than in the past."

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CSO: 3400/596

UK HAILS PRETORIA'S RESPONSE TO MISSION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

LONDON — Britain has welcomed Pretoria's green light for the special Commonwealth mission to SA.

Responding to a statement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha signalling co-operation with the Commonwealth initiative, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday: "The British government welcomes the willingness of the SA government to consider ways and means of assisting this group in its work.

"The co-operation of the SA government will be important to the success of this initiative."

Britain was quick to respond to Botha's concern about not conceding the right of foreign interference by signalling co-operation with the mission.

"The Commonwealth accord made it clear that the terms of any political settlement in SA are for South Africans to decide," the spokesman said.

The Commonwealth mission is seen as the dialogue component of the accord, which also imposed limited economic sanctions on SA, made specific political demands and threatened tougher sanctions within six months if adequate progress was not made.

The accord's demands include the release of Nelson Mandela, the lifting of the ban on the ANC and the renouncing of apartheid.

/9274

CSO: 3400/596

CISKEI'S VENTURE INTO FREE ENTERPRISE EXAMINED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Ken Owen]

[Text]

THE PURPOSE of the law is to create criminals in order to keep the courts busy and the jails full, but too much law creates an oversupply of criminals.

This is Owen's First Law of Social Dynamics and it is a hard lesson to drive into bureaucratic heads. But we are making progress.

South Africa's best source of criminals has in the past been the laws forbidding people to come to town. It is important to note that the laws did not prevent people from coming, they merely created criminals — enabling us to convict and imprison 200 000 or 300 000 every year.

The system served to keep the prison warders and the law clerks off the streets and, if one recalls Crossroads, it kept policemen busy pulling away the plastic sheets under which old ladies sheltered from the rain.

But in the coming 25 years, as the Director-General of Constitutions, Dr A H van Wyk, points out, no fewer than 16-million black people will come to town. It's obvious that we simply can't afford such a huge oversupply of criminals.

The influx control laws will have to go.

This will bring in train a number of unfamiliar problems. Criminals don't need houses, but people who come to town lawfully are entitled to expect a place to stay, and Van Wyk has admitted that the State cannot provide homes for them.

Of course not. Owen's Second Law of Social Dynamics holds that the purpose of government monopolies is to create shortages. Government's monopoly on housing for blacks has been a huge success, creating a shortage, according to Van Wyk, of 200 000 urban houses and 25 000 in the Bustustans.

With the abolition of influx control, government no longer needs these shortages so it has adopted an enlightened new policy of "trying to create a climate in which black people will provide houses for themselves, with the help of the private sector".

To this end it hopes to establish a framework of regional and local government which will be — and this is the nub of it — "politically acceptable to the communities it serves".

It plans also to make more land available, to permit local authorities to opt for low-cost development and to let the market make some of the choices, and so forth.

These good intentions are for the time being frustrated by a determination to "rationalise planning norms". Owen's Third Law holds that the purpose of government planning and rationalisation is to delay sensible action.

Nevertheless, the people who planned the tricameral constitution

that doesn't work, and launched the local government system that doesn't work, and which is planning the regional council system that won't work, is gradually coming around to the idea that if you want things to work you should start by repealing legislation and abolishing regulations.

Consider a small but startling item of news from the nether end of the country: factory workers are now being transported to factories at Dimbaza, the notorious Ciskei dumping ground that became the subject of a searing book by Father Cosmos Desmond titled "Last Grave at Dimbaza".

Dimbaza is the last place on earth to expect a shortage of labour, until one learns that there are more than 140 factories there, that the place is swarming with Taiwanese entrepreneurs and that new factories are going up at the rate of about one a week.

What has brought them there is not simply government's decentralisation scheme (which applies to other Bantustans and seems to produce almost as many scandals as factories) but Ciskei's astonishing experiment in free enterprise.

Just over a year ago, all Ciskei businesses employing fewer than 20 people were exempted from restrictive legislation. Unlike Pretoria, the Ciskei government lacked the bureaucratic resourcefulness to "plan and co-ordinate" or to "rationalise norms". So it simply scrapped 200 or 300 laws insofar as they applied to small businesses.

"We will set our people free," said President Lennox Sebe. "Free to develop and increase their own wealth." Given Ciskei's record on civil liberties, it was not surprising that these noble comments were scornfully dismissed. But he went ahead.

It is really too early to judge the outcome, but some of the information which is now emerging from Ciskei suggests that, at the least, liberal academics should start to monitor the

results of a unique venture into the free market.

Taxis, for example, were freed of the restrictions that compel the police in the rest of SA to catch and prosecute so-called "pirates". Instead, any person who could produce a road-worthy certificate, a driver's licence, a third-party disc and R10 could go into business as a taxi operator.

In April 1983, Ciskei licensed 30 taxis a month; in the six months to March this year, it licensed 100 a month.

Fares have come down as a result of the competition, and the service has improved immeasurably. The people of Ciskei no longer sit in long-suffering groups at the roadside waiting for a bus to arrive according to a schedule set by some faraway bureaucrat. The taxi comes to their door.

Just a year ago, Ciskei also reduced personal income tax to a flat 15% and exempted all taxpayers earning less than R8 000 a year.

Companies receiving decentralisation subsidies could apply instead for tax-free status; companies whose tax exceeded their subsidies would automatically get tax-free status. They could freely remit profits out of Ciskei, subject only to a 15% withholding tax.

The early indications, I am told, is that the tax-cuts have stimulated enough business to offset the loss of revenue.

Unemployment seems to have declined, except in Mdantsane, which is the dormitory for economically-depressed East London, and the place has a bustle which prompted one over-enthusiastic official to exclaim: "It reminds me of the early days of Taiwan."

I doubt that, although it is just possible that Bisho might provide some lessons for Pretoria as it fumbles towards free markets.

Unhappily, that would run up against Owen's Fourth Law: nobody learns from another's experience.

MINISTER BEHIND MULTI-MILLION PROPERTY DRIVE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 29 Nov-5 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Wilmar Utting]

[Text]

DANIE STEYN, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, has emerged as a central figure in a major property development drive west and north of Pretoria, with a target of residential and industrial investments of more than R6 000-million.

"Yes, we are talking about a lot of noughts, a lot of money here," said Mr Steyn, who is also MP for the area, Wonderboom.

Wonderboom includes the Transvaal's mushrooming new municipality, Akazia, now just one year old, which in turn includes Rosslyn, the fastest developing industrial district in South Africa.

Steyn was approached about his personal involvement in property development in Akazia through a company formed in October 1983, a year before Akazia was declared a local authority in October last year.

Steyn was a founding director of Wonderboom Onwikkelings, registered to buy, develop and sell property. Documents lodged with the Registrar of Companies name his co-directors as Frank van der Tas, mayor of Akazia and chairman of the Rosslyn Industrial Council; Rudolf Gouws, present chairman of the Transvaal's Peri Urban Board; Johannesburg businessman Ian McPherson of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments; Zagrys Smit, a member of the Peri Urban board; Pretoria businessman Ernest Heunis (brother-in-law of Mr Steyn) and Johann Morsner, managing director of Vista Domus, an estate agency operating widely in Akazia. Also named, as town planners, were Johannes Schoeman and Jacobus Buitendag, both of Boksburg.

Main shareholders were named as Heunis, with 800 shares and Steyn with 500.

According to Morsner, managing director, the company originally intended to develop

residential properties to the west of Akazia on the farm Hartbeeshoek which was marked for residential rezoning.

"But that deal fell through and we later bought two 8,5-ha portions in Witfontein, adjacent to the industrial area of Klerksoord, where stands bought for R4 000 are now selling for more than R300 000."

He had formed the company "with a few friends", he said, to encourage development. "But there are always hassles and things move slowly," he said.

"The directors," he said, "went in and out." He had invited Ian McPherson of JCI to take up a directorship and shares "to bring him into the scheme and help coordinate it." At the time the directors were personal friends, he said.

The company's returns to the Registrar of Companies do not record any resignations.

But Rudolf Gouws, Danie Steyn and Frank van der Tas said this week they were not directors.

"I resigned after a couple of months," said Gouws. "I didn't like it. I wanted nothing to do with it, that company or any other property development company."

The company's register of shareholders at the offices of its auditors Minnaar, Volschenk en Vennate of Pieter Neethling Gebou, Sentraal Street, Pretoria, show that Steyn's shares were transferred to his brother-in-law Heunis on March 20, 1984. Van der Tas's shares were transferred to Morsner on October 26, 1984, shortly after he was nominated mayor by the Administrator of the Transvaal.

Van der Tas said, however, he had no recollection of whether he had been a director or a shareholder, he was a director of 19 companies, and "sometimes people like to mention important names in business conversations. We all do this, it is a common human failing," he said.

Steyn said he had never been a director of the company.

"I was asked to be a director, but I was never appointed. If I was appointed I know nothing about it and I would have resigned anyway when I became Minister of Mineral and Energy in October 1983.

"If the records say I am a director, they are incorrect and they must be changed. I transferred my shares and resigned all my directorships. I have made my money, is there any objection to a minister making money? Even if I had been a director, why shouldn't I have been?"

He would continue to assist the company as he did all developers in the area.

"I have succeeded in getting permission from the Administrator General to allow the agricultural land right up north as far as Hammanskraal to be subdivided into smaller plots for later development. And Akazia is already about to expand to the west. I see Akazia as the local authority over all the land to the west as far as De Wildt and eventually to the north to Hammanskraal," he said.

Van der Tas confirmed the town would shortly expand westwards by including 28-sq km of residential land, increasing Akazia's extent, in one year, from 48-sq km to 76-sq km. The eventual area could be 200-sq km, he said.

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CSO: 3400/590

DURBAN BASE FOR EASTERN NAVY COMMAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Dec 85 p 18

[Text]

DURBAN. — Durban will be the headquarters of the Eastern Naval Command, which will come into being when the command structure of the South African Navy is rationalised early next year, a naval spokesman said

yesterday.

In terms of the re-organisation, the navy's six functional and area commands will be reduced to two, the Eastern Naval Command and the Western Naval Command with headquarters in Simonstown.

The seaward dividing line between the two areas will be on a longitude just east of Knysna.

The spokesman said among the units which would fall under the Eastern Naval Command were the Strike Flotilla, which formerly fell under Naval Operations Com-

mand in Silvermine, SAS Jalsena, a training command unit formerly based at Muizenberg — the Naval Dockyard, which formerly fell under the Naval Logistics Command in Simonstown — and the former area command, Durban.

Rear-Admiral C H Bennet (48) who will be O/C Western Command, is a former Natalian. He joined the navy in 1956, and has served as the naval attache in London.

The name of the officer commanding Eastern Command has not yet been announced. —Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/594

BRIEFS

TECHNIKON STRUCTURE COMPLETED--The structure of the giant R34,5m Technikon Witwatersrand academic building for engineering schools at the new campus site in Doornfontein has been completed. Main contractor Grinaker Building used about 3m bricks and more than 35,000m³ of concrete in the reinforced frame and floor slabs. Total floor area of the block is 85,000m². Facilities will cater for 3,000 students in a variety of engineering disciplines, as well as the schools of chemistry, mining and metallurgy. The building is scheduled to be handed over by next June. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Nov 85 p 12] /12851

CAPE TOWN'S FOREIGN LOANS--Cape Town had accumulated foreign loans totaling R50m for which no cover had been taken out, a city Treasury spokesman confirmed yesterday. These were negotiated with Swiss banking institutions at a time when the rand rate against the Swiss franc was k,38. It currently stands at a rate of 8,81, meaning Cape Town faces a potential foreign exchange loss of more than R20m should those borrowings be called in now. City administrators admit they are worried about the potential losses. The Treasury spokesman said, however, that first payments of R5m were only due in 1987. It was hoped the rand exchange rate would have firmed by then. The capital was raised to finance the building of economic housing, but had not yet been used, the spokesman said. The money was earning interest and the picture was not that gloomy, he added. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 3] /12851

NEW SBDC SCHEME--The Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) launched its Hive of Industries in Port Elizabeth yesterday. "The creativity and drive of small entrepreneurs has found a channel in the Hive of Industries that allows them scope for growth, through access to finance, premises and training, while running their own businesses," SBDC MD Ben Vosloo said. Unused factory space will provide workshop premises for small manufacturers who use SBDC finance to hire tools and buy raw material to go into business. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 3] /12851

EASTERN CAPE INFLATION--Inflation in the Eastern Cape is lagging behind the rest of the country, figures released by the Central Statistical Services show. The Consumer Price Index for October 1985 shows that SA's smallest rise in consumer prices since September 1984 occurred in Port Elizabeth, which showed a 0,8% rise to an index of 191,9. This index also represents the

country's smallest rise (12.7%) for the year October 1984 to October 1985. The country's lowest index of 184.4 is in East London, showing that the region has experienced the smallest increase in prices since the base year of 1980. The greatest increase for the past year was a 18.4% rise to an index of 200,2 recorded in Maritzburg, while the highest for the month was Bloemfontein, with a 2,4% increase to 189,4. The highest index of 203,3 is held by the OFS Gold Fields. The Consumer Price Index for all income groups shows an increase of 16,8% from October last year -- the highest increase since 1920.
[Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 5] /12851

PLAN TO COUNTER BOYCOTT--The Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Pretoria has suggested to the retail sector ways to oppose a month-long boycott of white shops in the city, expected to begin next week. The chairman of the local Sakekamer, J.T. Mulder, said in the letter that a black consumer boycott was expected in the Pretoria area from December 1. A boycott of white shops until January 2 next year was called by the United Democratic Front at a Press conference in the city on Wednesday. "Because a successful action of this nature would have an exceptionally detrimental effect, especially on retailers, your Sakekamer is requested to inform your members of this (boycott)," Mulder said. Mulder said members should give black employees sufficient opportunity to buy goods before the boycott began, and that purchases should be camouflaged. "Indicate to your black personnel that a boycott of this nature can lead to greater unemployment and accompanying disadvantages," Mulder said. He said employers should tell their black personnel to move around in groups "to facilitate action against intimidators." He added that employees should also be encouraged to give information to their employers concerning the boycott.
[Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Nov 85 p 4] /12851

NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES--Applications approved by the Decentralisation Board in the year to end-March increased by 2,2 percent over the previous year to reach 1,216. Total investment was R1,2billion and the promise of 77,486 opportunities of employment, 74 percent of which will be for blacks. There were 44 applications from foreign industrialists, with Taiwan heading the list with 14, followed by Israel with 10. Then came Hong Kong (7), Italy and West Germany (4), Belgium (2) and France, Australia, Switzerland and the UK (1). Total investment for the foreign companies was R80,2million and 9,322 employment opportunities. On the basis of expected employment opportunities to be created, Region E (Maritzburg), with 30,908 occupied the top position. East London in Region D was the most popular industrial development point with 104 approved applications, followed by Atlantis (90) in Region A. About 80 percent of applications showed an expected development of less than R1 million while the proposed investment per employment opportunity decreased from R18,800 in 1982/83 to R15,200 in the year under review. The annual report says this indicates that the smaller labour intensive undertakings are availing themselves of the incentive scheme to an increasing extent.
[Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Nov 85 p 19] /12851

WEEKLY JOB LOSSES--More than 1,000 jobs have been axed every week this year. And labour experts fear a steady stream of retrenchments will continue, even increase, next year and the years ahead. Industrial relations consultant Mr Andrew Levy estimated that during 1984 about 800 jobs were lost on average

each week due to retrenchment landslide developed into an avalanche when between 1,500 and 1,800 jobs were being lost a week. "From the middle of the year it began to slacken off a little but I suspect there will be more jobs lost in the first quarter of next year depending on political confidence and the rate at which the Government will stimulate the economy," said Mr Levy. Speaking at an Institute of Personnel Management seminar in Johannesburg yesterday, Professor Attie de Vries, director of the Bureau for Economic Research of the University of Stellenbosch, painted a desperate picture of the current state of the economy, its impact on employment and the harsh realities of unemployment in the future. He said: "Unemployment will increase even if there is an upturn next year and in years to come because of the capital intensive pattern of development in South Africa over the last 20 years. We have painted ourselves into a corner. "It is imperative to find a strategy to deal with a new economic structure, including vibrant small business and informal sectors." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 85 p 17 /12851

COSTS OF UNREST--Widespread civil disruption in 1985 has cost Frasers a conservative R1.5-million in pre-tax profit, and petro-price increases have added another R1-million. Frasers declared a total dividend of 15¢ a share for the year to September 1985. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 24 Nov 85 p 6] /8309

CAPE TOWNSHIP PLAN--The Cape Divisional Council is expected to give the go-ahead tomorrow to plans for a R65m retail and residential complex in the coloured township of Mitchells Plain. Application for the privately-developed scheme known as Westgate has been more than 13 months in the pipeline, progress having been delayed by the Cape Town City Council's failure to approve proposals. The body objects to the siting of the complex, claiming it will draw people away from the Mitchell's Plain town centre. However, the Divisional Council's Works Committee agreed last week with an independent market survey on the need for a shopping centre on the periphery of the area. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 85 p 3] /8309

EXPORT BAN FEARED--Government's decision to introduce control measures to monitor the export of certain capital equipment has raised industry fears that a total ban might be introduced on this lucrative cash source. The procedure has been designed by the Department of Trade and Industry to monitor the export of construction equipment and aircraft by hard-pressed local industry. This asset drain on SA is reckoned at over R200m. Exchange-rate advantages on exports and under-utilisation of equipment have forced many cash-hungry companies into the export market, and estimates of the value of heavy construction plant that left the country in the first nine months of this year put it at more than R130m. Another fear is that the asset drain could cause a delay in the economic upturn, as industry may not be able to afford replacements for lost equipment at current exchange rates. Replacement costs could be as high as six times the present value of equipment, according to some estimates. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 85 p 1] /8309

IMPROVAIR-JAPANESE DEAL--IMPROVAIR has concluded an agreement with Hochiki of Japan to design, supply and install its range of fire-detection and security equipment in South Africa. The Spartan-based Murray & Roberts Company specialises in fire-detection, air-conditioning and security-access systems. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 24 Nov 85 p 3] /8309

CISKEI LAW PASSED--The Ciskeian National Assembly has passed a law indemnifying the homeland against claims for damage to property caused during the prevention of internal disorder. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Nov 85 p 5] /9274

COLOREDS IN HOUSING DILEMMA--The Government plan to investigate the establishment of a coloured township in Midrand has forced coloured people to weigh a massive housing backlog against their abhorrence of the Group Areas Act. "We don't like the Group Areas Act, but the practical reality is that coloureds must live somewhere," said Mr Don Mateman, House of Representatives MP for Eldorado Park. Describing the coloured housing position as pathetic, he said the Johannesburg City Council estimated the backlog at between 4,000 and 6,000. "But the real figure is nearer 12,000 because those out of work cannot apply. Some people have been on the waiting list since 1976. "But I do not believe sub-economic housing is the answer. Living in uniform pondokkies is demoralising and, if the project goes ahead, they should build only economic houses--I am talking about the kind of people who can afford rentals of R100 to R150." Westbury Residents' Action Committee member Mrs F. Daniels said: "We are not anxious to live in white areas where lifestyles are different, nor do we want to be settled far from our places of work, paying high transport costs on low salaries." [Excerpt] [By Shirley Woodgate] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Nov 85 p 4] /9274

WITS UNIVERSITY APPLICATIONS INCREASE--Applications to study at Wits University in 1986 have risen by 18 percent compared with first-year applications this year. Until now, 9,867 hopeful first-year students have applied to study at Wits next year. At the same time last year there had been 8,380 applications. Despite the increase, a Wits spokesman said there was concern that a higher proportion of applicants would not gain acceptance because of disruption in black education. Faculties with an exceptionally high number of applications are the arts, with 2,162 people having applied so far, and commerce which has had 1,708 requests for admission in 1986. There has also been a significant increase in the number of students applying for admission to the faculties of education, law and science. The faculties of medicine and dentistry closed their books for new admissions on July 31 with figures of 1,974 and 197 respectively. The closing date at the eight other Wits faculties was August 31, although some of these faculties will still consider late applications. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Nov 85 p 8] /12851

CSO: 3400/534

BRIEFS

MILITARY DELEGATION TO GDR--A Tanzanian military delegation led by Brigadier-general Abdallah Natepe, the political commissar of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces and a member of the national executive committee of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, has visited East Germany, where it had a meeting with deputy defence minister Heinz Kessler on October 2. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 8] /9317

LOCOMOTIVES PROVIDED BY EEC--The Tanzanian Railway Corporation (TRC) took delivery on October 3 of five locomoties provided by the European Economic Community for use on the central line linking Dar es Salaam, Tabora and Kigoma. A TRC official said the engines would enable 22,000 extra tonnes of freight to be transported annually, boosting goods traffic to and from Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda and Burundi along Tanzania's central corridor. This year an estimated 400,000 tonnes of freight will be conveyed by means of this route. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 8] /9317

ENTRY OF SOMALIS PROHIBITED--Tanzania has forbidden entry to holders of Somali passports, according to a communique published this week by the opposition Somali National Movement. The SNM said Dar es Salaam took the decision because the Somali embassy in the Tanzanian capital had reportedly been spying for the South African government on the activities of the local bureaux of the African National Congress and the South-West Africa People's Organisation. The embassy itself closed nearly a year ago, for what Mogadisu said at the time was an economy measure. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 5 Oct 85 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/508

KAUNDA FACES ORDEAL OVER MANDRAX TRAFFICKING CASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Nov 85 p 1]

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

President Kenneth Kaunda will soon have to make some possibly painful decisions about several prominent Zambians, including his own first-born son.

They are decisions he might not have had to take were it not for the habit many South Africans now have of getting high on Mandrax pills.

The decisions are important ones, for they could affect Dr Kaunda's own position at the head of the Zambian government.

Ostensibly he will take the decisions on the basis of the report of a special tribunal he appointed to review the cases of more than 20 Zambians detained without trial in connection with allegations of illegal activities mainly associated with Mandrax trafficking.

Some of the tribunal's hearings were held in camera, reportedly on President Kaunda's instructions, after witnesses had implicated his son, Panji, and a leading official of the ruling United National Independence Party, Reuben Kamanga, in helping import stolen vehicles and Mandrax trafficking.

Unlike others accused of involvement in the Mandrax scandal, neither Panji nor Kamanga were detained. Nor was Tom Mtine, chairman of Lonrho in Zambia, who was also claimed to be involved in the drug racket.

The president's explanation was that he could not detain the three on the basis of hearsay evidence.

But lawyers for some of the detainees protested that this was the very

basis on which their clients had been detained.

According to Mtine's accuser, the Lonrho chairman accompanied President Kaunda to President Indira Ghandi's funeral last year and brought back quantities of Mandrax from India, where the pills, worth about R10 each in South Africa, can be bought for a few cents.

Mtine denied even having been to India for the funeral and no Zambian newspaper seems to have been able to check whether he was among the large official contingent on Kaunda's plane.

Panji and Kamanga have also denied the allegations against them. Kamanga's wife, Edwina, who fainted in the witness box when accused of selling a mini-bus stolen in South Africa, has also protested her innocence.

So also have the detainees, who include such prominent personalities as Vernon Mwaanga, former foreign minister, ambassador to the United Nations, member of the Unip central committee and editor of a major Zambian newspaper.

Also among the detainees is another former member of the Unip central committee, Sikota Wina, one of Zambia's most prominent politicians.

Wina, known as "the Unip cowboy" when he was a leader of the fight for independence in Northern Rhodesia, came under investigation when he flew back from India with a false passport and under the assumed name of Hussein. It turned out that he

had had to leave his own passport with the Indian authorities, who had seized it after he was detained on suspicion of Mandrax trafficking.

Among the 28 persons detained are several prominent businessmen and the assistant controller of customs, Mulenga Moore, at whose home the police allegedly found five suitcases filled with pills suspected to be Mandrax.

The pills mysteriously disappeared from the laboratory where they had been taken for analysis.

President Kaunda was forced to take drastic action against the Mandrax corruption when the proliferation of luxury Mercedes Benz and BMW cars in poverty-stricken Zambia became a visible scandal. The cars, many stolen in South Africa, were allegedly exchanged for Mandrax tablets.

Hamstrung by Zambia's inadequate anti-smuggling laws, the president ordered the detentions under an internal security law intended to prevent coups.

Some Zambians believe he was motivated initially by fears that his party's control might be successfully challenged by individuals who had amassed wealth through the Mandrax racket.

But his standing has been damaged by the allegations that he has failed to be even-handed in ordering the detentions.

Although he has not been personally implicated in the scandals, and appears to have gone to great lengths to stamp out the traffic, his own reputation will to some extent be on the line when he decides what to do about the recommendations of the tribunal, which ended its hearings last week.

/9274

CSO: 3400/587

FINLAND APPROVES FUNDS FOR POWER PROJECT

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 17 Oct 85 p 9

[Text] [Suomen Tietotoimisto] The Foreign Ministry on Wednesday [16 October], granted a little over 5.5 million markkas from cooperative development project funds for a power distribution project in Zambia. For the same purpose, a sum of 430,000 markkas is being reserved from next year's appropriations, and in 1987 an additional 500,000 markkas is being earmarked.

Construction of a power distribution network has been selected as one of the main projects within the program of cooperative development between Finland and Zambia.

In addition, the Foreign Ministry appropriated 1.2 million markkas for the Transportation and Data Communications Commission for southern Africa. This involves the Finnish share of financing the joint Nordic expertise assistance. A total of 5.6 million markkas has been earmarked for this purpose over the next 2 years. The expertise assistance is included in a project having the goal of aiding the front-line states, that is, the so-called SADCC states, so that they can achieve greater independence in relationship to South Africa.

/8309

CSO: 3650/35

BRITAIN TO OVERTAKE SOUTH AFRICA AS NATION'S TRADE PARTNER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Dec 85 p 27

[Text]

HARARE. — Britain seems set to overtake South Africa as Zimbabwe's largest single export market by the end of the year.

The latest provisional trade figures show that exports to the UK for the first six months of the year totalled ZD101,7-million while those to South Africa were ZD92-million.

In the import field, however, the weak rand predictably resulted in a jump in imports from

South Africa to ZD125-million from about ZD115-million for the same period last year, while imports from Britain fell by about ZD20-million to ZD56-million.

Other available statistics show that Zimbabwe's exports to Britain in the 10 months to October this year totalled ZD192,7-million or 32,5 percent more than in the same period last year. Im-

ports totalled ZD159-million or 14,5 percent up on the first 10 months of last year.

No similar statistics are yet available for trade with South Africa but it is believed that if the trend observed so far continues to the end of the year, Britain will emerge as Zimbabwe's major export market, while providing a greater share of its imports. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/589

PAPERS PRAISE REPORT ON CORRUPTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Nov 85 p 6

[Text]

HARARE — Stories of corruption, fraud and dishonesty among public officials have been legion in the first five years of Zimbabwe's independence.

But even before then, in the closing, confusing days of the guerilla war, the proud record which the Rhodesian civil service had built up as an honest, largely incorruptible body of men and women was showing signs of tarnish.

With the advent of the new government, the outflow of thousands of experienced white employees and the rapid promotion of thousands more civil servants, new to the job, and the complexities of government finance, scandals became virtually commonplace.

But to Zimbabwe's credit, whenever these have surfaced they have been done in the full glare of publicity. The newspapers in particular have played a prominent part in exposing and condemning instances of dishonesty.

Bribes

This month, for example, the latest report of the Auditor-General, Mr John

Hilligan, with its accusation of an increasing incidence of dishonesty in the civil service, was splashed across the front page of the main daily, *The Herald*.

Plenty of space was devoted to the detailed allegations contained in the report and in its main editorial the following day, *The Herald* called on the public not to hesitate to report malpractices, particularly when they concerned the giving and taking of bribes.

Its sister paper, *The Sunday Mail*, which like *The Herald* belongs to the newspaper group which is 40 per cent owned by the government-appointed Mass Media Trust, went out of its way to praise the auditor-general.

It said, "The rigour of his scrutiny and frequently the bluntless of his reports on cases of corruption and improper use of public funds has become, for most of our people, something of an annual refreshment and pride in the open workings of our system."

The paper said the good done to the nation by the frankness of the report far outweighed the odd individual mistake.

Tribute

"Together with the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee the two bodies contribute tremendously in fostering and maintaining public confidence in our government and its administrative organs."

The auditor-general himself paid tribute to the way the government received his reports and said he was encouraged by the removal from office of the worst offenders. He hoped this trend would continue.

The public service which has trebled in size since independence is the responsibility of the one remaining white member of Mr Mugabe's Cabinet, an independent politician, Mr Chris Andersen.

Mr Andersen said the reference in the report to increasing cases of fraud and theft during the year ended June 1984 had come as a surprise to him.

He denied that cases of dishonesty in the civil service were rampant and said his impression was that they were in fact decreasing.

Mr Andersen said the exposure of reported cases and the severe penalties imposed had acted as a deterrent, but he promised that the government would remain vigilant and do its best to stamp out dishonesty wherever it occurred.

The minister said the accounting structure of the government was under investigation.

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CENSORSHIP RULES WRITTEN INTO LAW

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

HARARE — Far-reaching powers of censorship contained in the State of Emergency regulations in Zimbabwe are to be made part of the ordinary law of the country.

A Bill went through all its stages with hardly any debate in the House of Assembly this week to consolidate powers already existing under various laws and regulations which enable the Government to restrict publication of proceedings in the courts and other bodies affecting people's rights.

Justice Minister Dr Eddison Zvobgo said no dramatic

changes were being introduced but he said Ministers were being given additional powers to prevent the disclosure of information.

He gave as an example the need to ensure secrecy about anti-dissident measures and about economic plans to reduce dependence on South Africa.

Evidence about the purchase of petroleum and how it was brought to Zimbabwe should not be freely available, he said.

The maximum penalty provided is five years in jail and a fine of R8 000.

The Bill has to go through the Senate before it becomes law.

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